FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 081 *24 April 1980*

BOLIVIA

Electoral Court President Says He Is Apolitical C 1
Ex-Labor Minister Assails Government Policies C 1
Executive Board of Prodemocracy Committee Appointed C 1
CONADE Commission on Terrorism C 2
COB Alleges Plot Against Retired General C 2
Briefs: GDR Agricultural Mission C 2

BRAZIL

USSR Thanks Brazil for Participating in Olympics [O GLOBO 23 Apr] D 1
Emergency Measures Foreseen in Metalworkers Strike D 1
Figueiredo Comments D 1
Opposition Legislators Back Strike D 2
Figueiredo Says His Doors Are Open to Opposition D 2
Electoral Court Sets Date for Municipal Elections D 3
Moroccan Prime Minister To Visit Brasilia in May D 3
Briefs: Relations With St Vincent; Trade With Yugoslavia; Oil in Ceara State D 3

CHILE

Commentator Says U.S. Driving Iran Into Soviet Sphere E 1
PCCH Delegation Meets With Portuguese Communists [Lisbon AVANTE! 10 Apr] E 1
Briefs: Record Treasury Surplus; Zairian Engineers; Portuguese Fishing Delegation E 2

COLOMBIA

Government Reports on 19th Round of Embassy Talks F 1
Consul Says Guerrillas Disagree on Ending Occupation F 1
M-19 Guerrillas Attack Several Courts in Barranquilla F 1
Mexican Embassy Refugees Reportedly FARC Members F 2
Government Minister Reaffirms Fight Against Subversion F 2
OAS Human Rights Committee Begins Investigations F 3

ECUADOR

Legislators Mull Options in Government Crisis G 1
Dissident CFP Legislators Form Pro-Roldos Bloc G 1

PERU

Magazine Accuses Interior Minister of Smuggling Ties J 1
Socialist Workers Party Protests Anti-Cuban 'Campaign' [EL COMERCIO 16 Apr] J 1

PANAMA

Royo Names New Envoy to U.S., Other Officials N 1
MATUTINO Says Country Not Maintaining Canal [16 Apr] N 1
Columnist Comments on Labor Problems in Canal Area [MATUTINO 23 Apr] N 2
Columnist Calls for Admission of Cuban Refugee Doctors [LA REPUBLICA 21 Apr] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Warns Carter Against Caribbean Military Maneuvers P 1
Foreign Ministry Replies to Cuba on Refugee Issue P 1
Communist Leader Criticizes Carazo's Stand on Refugees P 2
LA NACION Says Government Should Boycott Olympics [17 Apr] P 2
Nicaraguan Guerrillas Caught While Recruiting [LA NACION 13 Apr] P 3

EL SALVADOR

Electrical Union Causes Nationwide Blackout P 4
Governor's Office Attacked; More Bodies Discovered P 5
Three Killed During Attack on Bus 22 Apr P 6
Defense Minister Concerned Over Recent Violence P 6
Columnist Says Local Terrorists Have International Links P 6
Special Units Patrol Border; FPL Urges Ehrlich To Resign P 7

GUATEMALA

Eight ORPA Guerrillas, One Soldier Killed in Clash P 8
Government Adviser Murdered by Unidentified Persons P 8
Panel in Mexico Alleges Use of P 9
Kremlin's 'Plans for Central America' Published P 10
[PRENSA LIBRE 10 Apr]
Second Part of Article [PRENSA LIBRE 11 Apr] P 12

NICARAGUA

Robelo's Resignation Discussed by Junta, Other Groups P 14
FSLN Directorate on Resignation P 15
Radio Station Assails Robelo P 17
Robelo Denounced as Deviationist P 17
Station Defends Cuba in Face of Attack by 'Enemies' P 18
Achievements of Cuban Brigade Discussed P 19
FRG Technical, Economic Delegation Visits P 19
Finance Minister Leaves for International Bank Meetings P 19
Borge Rejects Intervention in El Salvador P 19
Journalists State Support for Salvadoran People P 20

CUBA

Refugees Accept Safe-Conducts; 415 Leave for U.S. Q 1
Further Details Q 1
Second Group to Madrid Q 1

Foreign Ministry Asks Costa Rica To Renegotiate Airlift Q 2
U.S. Efforts for Allied Sanctions Against Iran 'Fail' Q 2
NBC Documentary on Training of Counterrevolutionaries Cited Q 3
Reportage on Repudiation of U.S. Military Maneuvers Q 3
CTC Demonstrations Q 3
'Arafat Solidarity Message Q 3
WPC Leader's Message Q 4
Peruvian Communist Party Statement Q 4
Commentary Queries U.S. Motives Q 4
Guinea's Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit Q 5
Castro Receives Toure Q 5
Malmierca Meets Toure Q 6
Soviet Envoy Hails Socialism, Condemns U.S. Actions Q 6
USSR Defense Minister Notes Giron Anniversary Q 9
Juan Almeida Meets With Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe [cross-reference] Q 9
Briefs: May Day Delegations Q 9

OTHER COUNTRIES

MEXICO

Asylum Offered to Cuban Refugees in Peruvian Embassy V 1
President To Visit Costa Rica in July V 1

VENEZUELA

Former President Perez Accused of Corruption V 1

ELECTORAL COURT PRESIDENT SAYS HE IS APOLITICAL

PY221530 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Rolando Roque Aguilera, the new president of the National Electoral Court, said yesterday that he will contribute all of his physical and intellectual ability so that the current democratic process will come to a successful end during the forthcoming 29 June elections.

Aguilera also said that he does not belong to any political party. These are the remarks made by Rolando Roque Aguilera:

[Begin recording] As a citizen, concerned as I am, I have the obligation to make some contribution so that this democratic process continues. This is the purpose of the National Electoral Court.

This is my position. I am convinced that constitutional democracy, as a political and juridical system, is the (?best system) to allow people to progress in a political structure. My democratic ideas do not belong to any political party. My concern is to guide this electoral process so that the people can freely appoint the executive and legislative branches through their votes, which must be respected. [end recording]

The new president of the National Electoral Court, who was sworn in yesterday afternoon, said that he knows nothing about the decision by the Santa Cruz Civic Committee to abstain from the elections. He said he was expecting official information from Santa Cruz in order to thoroughly study this situation.

EX-LABOR MINISTER ASSAILS GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PY231523 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Isaac Sandoval, the labor minister who tendered his irrevocable resignation yesterday, said that the government's lack of understanding of the workers' social and economic problems is the reason why concrete solutions have not been found to the workers' wage demands.

Sandoval, during a press conference, made a thorough analysis of the country's economic situation and the just wage demands of the workers, who have suffered a reduction in salaries in the last few months. He also accused the government of permitting attacks against the democratic process. He said that the government is not taking any measures to counteract statements made by interested sectors. He specifically referred to the army commander. He also said that the electoral process is not being guided in a framework of respect and impartiality, and that this is because the government is allowing this to happen.

In conclusion, he said that the Historic National Revolutionary Movement, MNRH, is one of the parties that is not treated with the impartiality necessary to carry out the forthcoming 29 June elections.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF PRODEMOCRACY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

PY181657 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Executive Board of the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE], which will be headed by top union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, was appointed yesterday.

In addition to Juan Lechin Oquendo, the executive board will be made up of Simon Reyes Rivera, Genaro Flores and Victor Lima Lima. The following political leaders also belong to this organization: Hernan Siles Zuazo, Antonio Aranibar Quiroga, Jorge Colle Cueto, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Raul Ruiz Gonzalez and Julio Tumiri. The latter is the representative of the Human Rights Commission.

The Evangelic Church has appointed Bishop Zacarias Mamani and pastor Rolando Villena as its representatives.

The following representatives of political parties will also cooperate with the CONADE: Victor Hugo Cardenas, Victor Sosa and Ramiro Carrasco. It has been reported that the Committee for the Defense of Democracy will issue a significant document very soon.

CONADE Commission on Terrorism

PY231515 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The National Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, in view of the government's ineffective mechanisms, has decided to create a commission to investigate the terrorist activities which have resulted in deaths in the country.

This is the committee's first decision after installing its highest representatives yesterday. Juan Lechin Oquendo, representative of the Bolivian Labor Central, COB, is CONADE's chief executive. The creation of this commission was unanimously approved by all CONADE members and organizations. Other CONADE resolutions for the defense of democracy in the country will be released in the next few hours.

COB ALLEGES MURDER PLOT AGAINST RETIRED GENERAL

PY182245 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The COB has sent a letter to the interior minister claiming that paramilitary groups will soon commit a murder, and that the victim will be a military officer.

The COB warns in the letter that the officer selected will be a well-known retired general, and that the plot is designed to divide the working class. (Noel Vazquez), COB permanent secretary, said:

[Begin recording] In view of their failure, and according to disquieting reports we have received from a source that cannot be revealed, those same sinister sectors have decided to murder a retired general and make the crime appear to be the work of the left. The general in question will be a person of sufficient merit to arouse a natural revulsion, which will be turned against the working class and leftist sectors. In view of the seriousness of this report, we expect that [words indistinct] take urgent steps through the appropriate organizations to investigate the case and insure security in order to prevent this crime, which has the purpose we have indicated. [end recording]

BRIEFS

GDR AGRICULTURAL MISSION--A GDR mission visited the Beni Technical University to offer cooperation in a dairy farm project and in pork breeding. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Apr 80 p 2 PY]

USSR THANKS BRAZIL FOR PARTICIPATING IN OLYMPICS

PY240306 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Apr 80 p 15

[Excerpt] Vladimir Koval, vice president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, has stated that the U.S. boycott is just another phase of the "cold war" and will not affect the success of the Moscow Olympics because more than 100 countries have already confirmed their participation. Koval visited the office of the Brazilian Olympic Committee in Rio last night to officially thank Brazil for its decision to participate in the games.

The Soviet Union believes that because of this stand being taken by the United States, the 1984 Olympic games might not take place in Los Angeles as scheduled. But should it be decided that the games will be held in that city, the Soviet Union will attend.

EMERGENCY MEASURES FORESEEN IN METALWORKERS STRIKE

PY231426 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Apr 80

[By political journalist (Alfonso Fabri)]

[Text] Brasilia--The government may adopt emergency measures in order to resolve the problem of the metalworkers strike.

Apprehensions in Brasilia political circles regarding the consequences of the Sao Paulo metalworkers strike increased last night, and important sectors of the government party's bloc admitted that if a solution is not found by tomorrow the president will be forced to adopt the emergency measures contained in Constitutional Amendment No 11.

Through this amendment, the government can adopt the following measures: the obligation to reside in designated places; detention in places other than those used for common prisoners; search and arrest at home; suspension of the rights of assembly and association; intervention in representational or professional organizations; the censorship of correspondence, the media, telecommunications systems and activities at places of entertainment; and the use or temporary impounding of assets and shares of public enterprises, joint enterprises or licensees of public services, including the suspension of posts or jobs in these organizations.

The president of the Senate, Luiz Viana Filho, considers the situation to be grim and unpredictable. The leader of the government bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, Nelson Marchezan, confirmed yesterday afternoon that he will hold talks with opposition leaders during a meeting that will include the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Flavio Marcilio, with the intention of creating an interparty committee that will be charged with seeking a solution to the problem. The meeting will take place in 2 hours at the office of Flavio Marcilio.

Figueiredo Comments

PY240147 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] At Itamaraty today, on the occasion of diplomats day, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo stated that: I do not have the power to foresee the future, and I do not know what the metalworkers want to do and where they want to go. The impression I have is that they will return to work, the president added.

According to President Figueiredo, the strike in Sao Paulo has already caused the nation damage estimated at 19 billion cruzeiros.

Asked about the participation of clergymen in the strike movement in the ABC region, President Figueiredo said that it is not the church itself, so to speak, but only certain elements of the church. He added that he had no information on whether some clergymen are leading the strike movement: I do not know whether they are leading the movement, but they are giving the impression to the people that they are going against the law.

Regarding the arrest of Luis Ignacio da Silva, alias Lula, President Figueiredo stated: I have not given orders for the arrest of anyone.

He added: Only those persons who violated the law have been arrested, and Lula violated the law by instigating the strike and by making speeches which are more offensive to officials than any I had heard before.

The president also said that strike pickets are antidemocratic, because they can force those who want to work not to work.

Opposition Legislators Back Strike

PY231242 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpts] In Brasilia, Deputy Francisco Orstes Libardoni, of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], Parana State, protested the arrests of the Sao Paulo metalworkers leaders. He declared his support for the strikers until they win their final victory and for the church for the help it is giving the workers of Sao Paulo's ABC district.

If there is anything that can serve as an early indication of a coup d'etat, it is exactly what is happening in Sao Bernardo do Campo. This was said by Senator Teotonio Brandao Vilela who, with Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes and 14 other politicians, attended the metalworkers meeting. At the same time, they showed their surprise at the massive mobilization of the metalworkers. They also expressed their concern about the atmosphere of tension that exists in the ABC district and in other parts of the country.

In Brasilia it has been reported that the Superior Military Court has received writs of habeas corpus favoring the jailed metalworkers in Sao Paulo.

FIGUEIREDO SAYS HIS DOORS ARE OPEN TO OPPOSITION

PY230234 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] At Planalto Palace this afternoon, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo received the state deputies who participated in the Eighth Congress of Brazilian Legislative Assemblies. On thanking them for the certificate, plate and medal commemorating the congress that they presented to him, President Figueiredo stated that the executive branch is open to the opposition.

[Begin Figueiredo recording] Deputy (Vitorino Jennings) had said that representatives of all the political parties are present here. This is certainly a sign of understanding. The doors of the presidency are open to the opposition, [applause] so that the opposition may play its real role, so that instead of rejecting--in Congress, in the state legislative assemblies, or in the municipal chambers--that which they think is being done wrongly by the executive branch, they may come here to present suggestions and solutions and try to solve our problems or at least reduce or work around them. And this I can confess to you, gentlemen: Very few opposition members have done this so far.

I want to emphasize, therefore, for the sake of seeking the truth, that those very few who have come here have been heard very attentively, and some of their suggestions have been very well received and applauded. This is the reason for my satisfaction. I congratulate you, gentlemen, because with this gesture, the coming of the opposition, the democracy we all long for is beginning to grow in our country. [end recording]

ELECTORAL COURT SETS DATE FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY231218 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia--The National Electoral Court [TSE] today unanimously decided to set 15 November 1980 as the date for municipal elections. The TSE also ordered the immediate preparation of the electoral timetable. Upon casting his vote, Judge (Moreira Alves) recognized the difficulties of holding the municipal elections this year because of the reorganization of the political parties and emphasized that the measures that must be adopted to overcome these difficulties are beyond the control of the TSE.

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT BRASILIA IN MAY

PY230309 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid will visit Brazil from 5-10 May at the invitation of the Brazilian Government. The Moroccan delegation will be made up of 10 officials, including the two ministers responsible for the economic sector. On the first day of their visit to Brasilia, the members of the delegation will be received by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, and on the following day by the chairmen of the federal Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the federal Supreme Court.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH ST VINCENT--Brasilia--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has announced that it has established diplomatic relations at the level of nonresident ambassadors with the Republic of St Vincent. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 5 PY]

TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Petar Kostic, Yugoslav finance minister, stated yesterday that the best way to step up trade with Brazil would be joint ventures to sell products to third countries. He spoke with Planning Minister Delfim Neto, with whom he evaluated the sectors which offer good possibilities for this type of venture. He indicated that bilateral trade is merely symbolic, because in 1979 it amounted to only $20 million and was heavily favorable to Brazil. Kostic said that Yugoslavia must quit thinking just in terms of coffee and buy other Brazilian products. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 25 PY]

OIL IN CEARA STATE--PETROBRAS has discovered oil in Ceara State. By the end of the month this well, in the Massoro Basin, should be producing 17 barrels per day, a quantity which, although small, is commercially important because of the ease with which the oil can be extracted. In the same basin, which extends into Rio Grande do Norte State, there are several wells with similar characteristics. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Apr 80 p 27 PY]

COMMENTATOR SAYS U.S. DRIVING IRAN INTO SOVIET SPHERE

FY232028 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Rafael Kittsteiner commentary]

[Text] It had to happen; sooner or later the result would have been the same. We refer to what has happened in Iran. At last, in the last 24 hours and after quarreling with the United States for a year, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has announced that agreements will be reached with the Soviet Union. The Russians have promised the ayatollah everything, even the Soviet highway network and transportation to enable Iran to export its products if a blockade were to compel Iran to ship petroleum via Russian territory.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Soviet Union has thus received another gift from President Jimmy Carter's administration. Mr Carter has lost Nicaragua in Central America and he has not contrived to lose Iran in Central Asia.

This report, written by none other than CIA Director Stansfield Turner, has once again turned out to be true. He said that the Soviet Union would find it extremely difficult to provide itself with petroleum and that it would use force, political subversion or military action to gain access to the petroleum over which all the world is already fighting. Ladies and gentlemen, we are approaching the time when petroleum will become almost as vital as air. The world's petroleum supply is getting ever scarcer. It is a nonrenewable natural source of energy, and all the big powers are fighting over access to secure petroleum supplies.

This week, after the United States, Japan and the European Common Market agreed not to pay the new prices demanded by Iran for its petroleum, the game is up: Ayatollah Khomeyni's only possibility is to lean on the Soviet Union.

There is no way to avoid remembering what happened to Cuba at the beginning of the sixties. When the Americans closed the doors to Fidel's government and the 26 July Movement still existed on the island, Castro chose to seek support from the Soviet Union, and that has been the situation for the last 20 years. Now Iran is the country which is turning toward the communist bloc. This does not necessarily mean that there will be a Marxist Government in former Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's country; it is enough that there is a government of any color or political-religious tendency which depends on the Soviet Union, as it seems will be the case with Iran.

This is the result, ladies and gentlemen, of the U.S. formulas. This is the result of the standardized foreign policy which does not take into consideration the characteristics of each country and each region of the world. The Americans wanted to impose their pattern in Vietnam, with the means and results we know. In Nicaragua they openly supported subversion against Somoza. In Iran they recommended that the shah modernize his country as fast as possible, with results which we also know. The world is changing swiftly, and we cannot fail to recognize the responsibility of the White House, particularly during Jimmy Carter's administration, in this process of change.

PCCH DELEGATION MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS

LD231635 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Communist Party of Chile Delegation Visits Our Country"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, a study delegation of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH], headed by PCCH Central Committee member Hugo Fazio, visited Portugal 1-7 April.

This delegation was received by Domingos Abrantes of the PCP Central Committee's political commission and secretariat, and held a working meeting on problems of agrarian reform, nationalization measures and control of management in Portugal with a delegation comprising Comrades Margarida Tengarrinha of the Central Committee, Central Committee candidate members Jeronimo Sousa and Antonio Brito, and Graca Filipe of the international section.

The delegation was also greeted by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

The PCCH delegation visited the Covina, Mundet and IMPORMOL [expansion not given] enterprises, where it was received by the workers' committees and trade union representatives and met with the respective workers.

In the Lisbon district, the delegation visited several PCP offices, and was received by local authorities and communities in the northern municipalities.

In Evora, where they were received by Antonio Gervasio, member of the PCP Central Committee's political commission, the Chilean comrades met with leaders of the agricultural trade unions and members of the district secretariat of the collective production units and cooperatives. They visited the "Boa Esperance" collective production unit in Lavre, and were received at the Evora city hall by its mayor and several councillors.

During their stay, the Chilean comrades acquainted themselves directly with the current socioeconomic and political situation in Portugal, as well as with the struggle waged by the workers to defend the gains of the April [1974] revolution and the role played in it by the PCP.

The combat solidarity of the Portuguese Communists, democrats and working people with the Chilean Communists', democrats' and working people's struggle against Pinochet's fascist dictatorship and for the attainment of freedom for the Chilean people was reaffirmed once again to the Chilean delegation.

BRIEFS

RECORD TREASURY SURPLUS--The comptroller general of the republic, Osvaldo Iturriaga, has delivered the 1979 financial report for the public sector to President Pinochet. This report shows a record treasury surplus of 16,546,000,000 Chilean pesos, or approximately $424 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 80 PY]

ZAIRIAN ENGINEERS--Four Zairian engineers are visiting Chilean mining centers. During their stay in this country the engineers have met with Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez and Gen Ruben Schindler, vice president of the Chilean Copper Corporation (CODELCO). They are in Chile to take a training course. They are especially interested in copper, since this mineral is an important economic resource in Zaire. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80 PY]

PORTUGUESE FISHING DELEGATION--A Portuguese fishing delegation is visiting the country at the invitation of Fishery Under Secretary (Roberto Verdugo). They will study cooperation in the fishing sector, including the participation of Portuguese capital and the formation of Chilean enterprises to exploit fishing resources. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON 19TH ROUND OF EMBASSY TALKS

PA232350 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2333 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Communique No 30: The presidential Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic advises that another meeting was held today between the representatives of the government, Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano, and the delegate of the subversive M-19 [19 April] Movement. The charege d'affaires of Bolivia, Reinaldo del Carpio Jauregui [name as heard] acted as witness. The meeting started at 1614 and ended at 1718.

Several concepts or subjects considered during previous meetings were defined and explained. The next meeting will be held tomorrow at a time to be determined through the usual channels. Bogota, 23 April 1980.

CONSUL SAYS GUERRILLAS DISAGREE ON ENDING OCCUPATION

PA231553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1339 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Apr (AFP)--Dominican Consul Rafael Augusto Sanchez, who was released by the M-19, has disclosed a number of differences which are undermining the behavior of the 15 guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy.

The differences deal mainly with the way that the occupation of the embassy--which began on 27 February when Dominican independence day was being celebrated--should be ended. According to the diplomat, the M-19 terrorists are tired of their prolonged confinement and although they try to give the outside world the image that they are united, the truth is that they argue constantly.

Sanchez said the differences of opinion on the outcome of the dramatic situation are increasing daily. This has led to constant discussions that the hostages are aware of, even though the guerrillas try to hide them.

According to the Bogota newspaper EL SIGLO, there has been an increase in the number of guerrillas, particularly among the women, who want a rapid end to the problem and who are willing to immediately travel abroad. EL SIGLO reported that after he underwent a medical examination at a Bogota hospital, Dominican Consul Sanchez said that there is an atmosphere of complete solidarity among the hostages although he said that there has also been some cooling of friendships. He said this has been the result of differences over how the problem of the occupation should be solved.

After expressing his joy over his release, Consul Sanchez said that he was not told about it sufficiently ahead of time so he had to quickly pick up his belongings. "The Venezuelan consul told me that Commander Uno had ordered my release. That made me very happy. I am well and happy," he added.

M-19 GUERRILLAS ATTACK SEVERAL COURTS IN BARRANQUILLA

PA240257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 23 Apr (AFP)--A group of M-19 extremists today attacked eight criminal courts in Barranquilla, according to police. The heavily-armed extremists, including several women, harangued the employees and customers present in the offices, shouted revolutionary slogans in support of the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and painted M-19 slogans on the walls.

The authorities are staging a thorough search in this Atlantic coast port for the insurgents who fled without stealing documents or anything else from the courts.

MEXICAN EMBASSY REFUGEES REPORTEDLY FARC MEMBERS

PA231413 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Mexican Embassy will officially brief the Colombian Foreign Ministry on the new asylum case reported there yesterday. Jaime Rodriguez Bolanos and Estela de Rodriguez came to the embassy at 1315 yesterday along with their little boy.

Military sources reported that the couple belongs to the first front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] which operates in Caqueta. This is the second case of asylum so far this year.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER REAFFIRMS FIGHT AGAINST SUBVERSION

PA220430 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--Government Minister German Zea Hernandez today spoke with journalists at Narino Palace. The dialogue went this way:

[Begin recording] [Zea] I have stated before that these gentlemen involved in subversion have completely lost their sense of proportion. They address the government, through newsmen, as if the government had lost the war and as if we were in the armistice phase. It just so happens that the government has lost no war and that the subversion is the one losing it; therefore, all this is no more than a [word indistinct].

The government remains firm and the position on that was given by the president of the republic in his speech of Saturday. That speech established that the government is firmly committed to defend peace in the country, to defend the democratic institutions and not to yield on matters involving the laws of the republic.

[Question] Mr Minister, has the [word indistinct] plan been discarded?

[Answer] Completely.

[Question] Mr Minister, [words indistinct] that you accepted the M-19 position according to which many conditions are needed in the country for there to really be a democracy?

[Answer] Sure. No democracy is perfect. Mr Carter said that [words indistinct]. Democracies have weaknesses and we admit the weaknesses of the Colombian democracy but at least this is a free country where the people are not offended and can freely say what they think, where there can be an opposition [words indistinct]. Besides, this is a de jure state strictly established by the national Constitution and we have to defend it.

We would by no means accept the possibility of establishing in Colombia a totalitarian system of government where only one will counts: that of the master. This is what the subversives want. Everybody would have to submit to that will.

We Colombians are not for that. We have had liberty since our independence and we will maintain it. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

OAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE BEGINS INVESTIGATIONS

PA221941 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Apr (AFP)--The OAS Inter-American Human Rights Committee held a 2-hour meeting here with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at the opening of investigations to establish if there is torture in Colombia.

Edmundo Vargas Carreno, the committee's secretary general, told a news conference here tonight that the president had given a detailed and well-illustrated statement on the subject, which will be gratefully useful for our final report. The meeting was held at Narino Palace, seat of the Colombian Government, and was attended by, among others, the ministers of justice, Hugo Escobar Sierra; Government (Interior), German Zea Hernandez and National Defense (War), Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

Vargas Carreno, who announced that in principle the Inter-American committee plans to conclude its mission on Saturday--although he admitted that the period could be extended--said he would give local newsmen daily reports. He noted, however, that he will hold in absolute confidence any charges made by persons, humanitarian organizations or other entities regarding alleged violations of human rights in Colombia.

The secretary of the committee said that during its first day of work in Colombia today, several complaints about tortures had been received. He said that the committee will begin to investigate them immediately. He announced that the committee will visit prisons holding guerrilla prisoners or other persons who say they have been tortured, adding that visits will be made to the main Colombian cities to hear everyone who has complaints.

He also said: We will hear the statements of government officials--the ministers of justice, government and defense and the attorney general of the nation--because their statements are very important to the committee.

Vargas Carreno noted that an unfavorable Amnesty International report on Colombia regarding tortures will in no way influence the report to be drawn up by the committee at the close of its investigations here. The Inter-American committee gathers the testimony from all sectors and establishes its opinion on the subject without being influenced by what any other entity has reported, he emphasized.

Asked if the committee plans to visit the Dominican Embassy in Bogota occupied by an M-19 command holding 19 persons hostage for the past 55 days, the secretary of the committee said: I do not wish to comment on this. The commission has been invited by Commander Uno, chief of the leftist group in the embassy, who guaranteed its members would be respected if they pay a visit to the mission.

Regarding human rights, President Turbay Ayala himself has maintained that in Colombia there are no (?political) prisoners [presos de conciencia] the release of whom are demanded by the M-19 in exchange for releasing its hostages.

In addition, Turbay rejected an Amnesty International report on Colombia, which he termed partial and inexact, alleging that torture does not exist in Colombia and stressing that human rights are respected in the country.

LEGISLATORS MULL OPTIONS IN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

PA231745 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tuesday was a decisive day in the effort to overcome the political crisis afflicting Ecuador. The legislators took the role of the committee of notables that is mediating in the conflict with the government very seriously.

Heads of the legislative majority blocs met at the home of Dr Andres F. Cordoba, one of the members of the mediating committee, to analyze the position they will assume vis-a-vis the bill to reform the constitution.

After several hours of debate, a consensus emerged between the leaders of the Conservative and Democratic Left blocs to leave President Roldos at liberty to choose any of three options proposed by the mediators to reorganize Congress and reinstall the Senate.

Although it was not reported which of the three formulas was favored by Roldos, it was revealed that the legislators have a preference for the third, which establishes that the Senate will be made up of 12 representatives elected nationally and the first representatives elected by the provinces, who will be replaced in the Chamber of Representatives by their respective alternates. Thus, the Senate would be made up of 32 members and the Chamber of Representatives, 69.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition and the Liberals pronounced themselves definitely in favor of the first option, according to which the Senate would be made up of 24 members, that is, the 12 nationally elected representatives and their alternates.

It was deduced from the talks that the Conservative Party, an ally of the Concentration of Popular Forces since 10 August, took one step toward liberty and moved in the direction of the Democratic Left.

Thus, the wait will not be too agonizing for the government because the decisions to be made by the special session of Congress when it convenes on Monday are already visible.

DISSIDENT CFP LEGISLATORS FORM PRO-ROLDOS BLOC

PA232123 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Ten legislators who have been called dissidents of the Bucaram line in the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] have set up a legislative bloc supporting President Jaime Roldos, it was learned yesterday.

Dr Julio Cesar Trujillo, Peoples Democracy director, stated that yesterday noon he met with the legislators in this new bloc, which is being coordinated by Dr Reinaldo (Ianyapaxi) and Gonzalo Gonzalez. He said this bloc will work in Congress together with the five peoples democracy legislators and defend the executive branch's positions.

The new bloc includes CFP dissidents Reinaldo (Ianyapaxi), Gonzalo Gonzalez, Eduardo Rivas, Gilberto Plaza, Jorge Zambrano, Walter (Sparza), Gustavo Valdivieso and Manuel (Daza), among others.

MAGAZINE ACCUSES INTERIOR MINISTER OF SMUGGLING TIES

PY231747 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The interior minister, Brig Gen Fernando Velit Sabattini, has accused the director and three reporters of the weekly magazine EQUIS of slander. The judge who received the charge immediately began proceedings against the four persons involved.

The crime of slander currently comes only under the penal code, no matter what type of slander. Last year the government abrogated a special clause of the press law which made slander through the media a crime.

The charge brought before the court refers to reports published by EQUIS which alleged the interior minister's involvement in the smuggling of goods presumed to be for the General Directorate of Penal Establishments.

Upon receiving the charge, Judge (Cecilia Espinoza) opened proceedings against the director of the magazine, (Julio Cabrera Moreno), and three members of its staff, designating the days they have to be in court to testify.

The minister was summoned to appear at 1000 today to confirm his accusation, according to court sources. The minister has named (Luis Roig Freile) as his lawyer.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY PROTESTS ANTI-CUBAN 'CAMPAIGN'

PA231756 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Apr 80 p 6

[Socialist Workers Party statement in defense of Cuba--undated]

[Text] The military government has decided to grant asylum to approximately 1,000 Cubans after trying to present Peru as a "paradise" compared to Cuba. A tremendous campaign seeks to raise a "smokescreen" in front of what is really occurring in our country. It seeks to hide the fact that there are 3,748,000 underemployed and unemployed people in Peru, to which must be added the problem of 1,000 jobless Cubans. While the imperialists and the employers get rich at the expense of the sweat of the workers, the workers live on starvation wages amid agonizing labor instability. Our country has 6 million illiterates and a foreign debt of $11 billion. The Cuban revolution has solved these woes to a great extent with the installation of a workers state.

Let no one be deceived! Let the dictatorship make a test and withdraw the police protection from the Cuban Embassy to see what happens. Not only 10,000 or 20,000 Peruvians but hundreds of thousands of jobless and dismissed workers would go there.

The workers' response must be a smashing one because the government's campaign seeks to strike also at the workers parties, which are struggling for a workers' government without military men or bosses in Peru. We unconditionally support the Cuban workers' state against the imperialist attacks. We undertake this defense despite the blunders committed by the Cuban leadership, which is playing right into the hands of this imperialist counter-campaign. Furthermore, we raise the Cuban experience as an example that should be followed by the Peruvian people in order to liberate ourselves from the capitalist and imperialist yoke.

Put a stop to the imperialist campaign against Cuba!

As was done in Cuba, let us impose a workers' government!

Immediate federation with socialist Cuba!

ROYO NAMES NEW ENVOY TO U.S., OTHER OFFICIALS

PA231915 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1836 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Here is Boris Moreno, who will report on this morning's Cabinet meeting:

During the Cabinet meeting which just concluded at the presidential palace, President Aristides Royo announced the appointment of Arturo Melo as new minister of commerce and industry, replacing Juan J. Amado III. In addition, the president announced the appointment of Amado as new Panamanian ambassador to the United States.

Furthermore, Edgar Ameglio has been appointed general manager of the National Finance Corporation, replacing Pedro Rognoni. The president also announced the appointment of Oscar Osorio, former deputy minister of commerce and industries, as executive director of the presidency, in charge of the duties of coordinating and executing government programs.

The appointment of Prof Ricardo Rios, who up until today was director of high school education, as new adviser to the presidency in educational affairs, was announced.

Jose Guillermo Gonzalez, previously of the old canal authority, has been appointed financial adviser of the presidency in charge of new projects and programs of the government.

The president also thanked Minister Amado upon his departure from the Cabinet and welcomed Arturo Melo as new minister of commerce and industries.

MATUTINO SAYS COUNTRY NOT MAINTAINING CANAL

PA190446 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Apr 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "For the Country's Prestige"]

[Text] When preparations were being made to enter under the terms of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, two currents of opinion appeared regarding the attitude that the Panamanians would adopt after 1 October, the date on which the first stage of the agreement would take effect, in other words, that initial step toward the final liberation through which we would achieve the goal of many Panamanian generations: the recovery of the Panama Canal Zone.

One of these currents of opinion, the optimistic one, predicted that we would duly comply with our part of the obligations and that we would be able to carry out to the satisfaction of Panamanians and foreigners alike our duties in the ports, the railroad, the Fire Department and the other entities transferred to us.

Others felt the opposite: that we would let everything that the Americans ran with the efficiency of a good clock fall just like a plane in a nosedive. We must add that the preparations, the measures, the commissions and the officials who prepared themselves for this seemed to lead us to believe that the optimists were right.

We must admit that this has not been so. So far, we are portraying a pitiful picture which plainly demonstrates the levels that irresponsibility can reach, resulting in the loss of the prestige of a country--prestige which is at stake when the commercial, industrial and cultural movement of the world is involved.

Strike and stoppage attempts and declarations; labor groups interested only in sowing uncertainty, making demands and expecting that they be immediately met; and the lack of respect for private property characterize the situation of the ports and the railroad servicing Panama and Colon.

It hurts to admit it, but we are not measuring up to what the world expects of us. The world has not openly stated this dissatisfaction because those affected by it are not part of circles which lend themselves to sensationalism and because they probably hope that this situation will be remedied. However, the Panamanians must try harder so that our performance at the canal installations will be good. Performance should be our greatest pride and the result of the support that the world gives to us so that we can undertake full responsibility for the canal. Nothing irremediable has occurred so far. However, if we do not show more interest and national pride in this, we are running the risk that--from sea to sea and even from one port to the other--people will comment about our irresponsibility and the climate of insecurity generated by our lack of concern over canal activity. This would be reflected by ship movements of all the nations in the world.

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON LABOR PROBLEMS IN CANAL AREA

PA232043 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 Apr 80 p 4-A

[By Harmodio Icaza]

[Text] The labor problems in the canal area which are being caused by the unilateral and capricious interpretation of the clauses of the treaty and the application of U.S. laws for their implementation which are in essence detrimental to the interests of Panama and Panamanian workers, are beginning to appear with full intensity.

The problems are worsened even more by the resistance of the U.S. agencies to enforce compliance with the Panamanian legal commitments by contractors. This resistance is protected by a presumed immunity of U.S. agencies, which is not contemplated in the treaties but which are invented unilaterally.

The selective application of U.S. laws on the part of the agencies, always less advantageous for Panama, is also protected by alleged immunity. Thus we see that, based on U.S. Law 96-70, section 1225, the application of the "1938 Fair Labor Standard Act" is ignored in Panama. This act contained wage increases of $0.20 per hour for January 1980 and $0.25 for January 1981. Now the law establishes for the duration of the treaty increases of nearly 2 percent (that is, $0.058 for 1980 and $0.059 for 1981) for all employees hired as of 1 October 1979.

In other words, capricious legislation with marked ill intent now creates two classes of workers, thus violating the principle of equal pay for equal work, and causing evident harm to Panamanian personnel, because the United States has unilaterally reduced the wage scales in the manual and nonmanual categories and is trying to extend such policy to the higher categories.

This directly affects the Panamanian economy as conservative estimates made by the defunct Panama Canal Authority show that the loss for our economy as result of those arbitrary and unilateral measures exceeds 260 million balboas.

But that is not the end of all the harm. Over 1,000 Panamanian employees in the zone who resided in the former canal area have suffered losses in their real incomes as of 1 October 1979 by losing acquired rights without recognition of the adjustment to compensate the increase in the cost of living. Law 96-70, however, in section 1206, discriminately and impudently grants those adjustments to the North Americans.

Application of Title VII of the 1978 Civil Service amendment has confronted the U.S. agencies unions in a battle of survival to force them to abandon other aspirations, when there are examples of flagrant violations of the treaty as far as security positions, preference to Panamanians, promotion of Panamanians, rotation of foreigners, and so forth.

The unions must understand the extent of their struggle and seek the protection of the Panamanian Labor Ministry because the immunity of the U.S. agencies cannot go uncontested.

In flagrant violation of the treaties, the U.S. Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) held hearings yesterday and intends to hold others today and tomorrow at the Ancon court building. This constitutes nonrecognition of Panamanian sovereignty in the canal territory and a showing of prepotence about which Panama must protest most strongly.

In summary, black clouds are hovering over labor relations in the canal area since the idea that such an area continues to be U.S. territory still prevails in every important action taken so far.

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR ADMISSION OF CUBAN REFUGEE DOCTORS

PA231715 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Apr 80 p 5-A

[Linea de Fuego column by Maquiavelo: "Let the Cuban Doctors Come!"]

[Text] Maquiavelo firmly believes that the national government should arrange for a certain number of Cuban doctors who are presently in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana or have already been airlifted to Costa Rica to come here.

That would be a straightforward and definitive reply to the subtle, demagogic campaign waged by sectors opposed to the revolutionary process who are attempting to confuse the public regarding the government's ideological stands. These leanings cannot be twisted to serve the ill-begotten interests of the cliques promoting the campaign.

The incorporation of Cuban medical personnel into our hospitals and clinics would fill the gap caused by the lack of doctors in our country. Doctors are urgently needed to tend both our urban and rural people who do not have access to the benefits of science and the care of medical personnel.

However, we cannot allow people who are not specialists to invade our country and compete unevenly and negatively with our fellow citizens who are gripped by unemployment or underemployment in view of the implacable, recurrent inflation which is hitting us as we try to achieve our total liberation.

We don't think Panamanian doctors who are aware of the needs for medical care in our poor population will oppose this action, which by its very nature would be temporary, but would solve the political emergency occurring in Cuba and the many problems outlined in this article.

It would be an intelligent and rational way to help solve the unfortunate situation of our Latin American brothers and also a way to provide medical care for geographic areas and human groups in our country who urgently need it. It would save the lives of sick Panamanians.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO WARNS CARTER AGAINST CARIBBEAN MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA230327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1814 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio today sent a letter to his U.S. colleague, Jimmy Carter, expressing his concern over the military maneuvers that Washington has announced for the Caribbean. The note was sent while the governments of San Jose and Havana are negotiating the evacuation of 10,000 refugees in the Embassy of Peru in Havana.

After pointing out the tension existing in Central America and the Caribbean region, Carazo notes he became "greatly worried" when he was informed that the U.S. armed forces will carry out maneuvers in the Caribbean area.

The president noted the future of the continent is being decided in the Caribbean. "I am, therefore, addressing Your Excellency to caution you about the serious consequences that such activities could have." The chief of state of Costa Rica added: "The area, far from calm at this moment, would view the military exercises negatively and they would be of propaganda use to foreign interests that would try to stir up the countries of the region to the benefit of their political cause."

Carazo also notes that at present Central America and the Caribbean are undergoing the worst social, economic and political crises in their history. "Our countries," the letter states, "urgently need to find an immediate solution to great problems. The finding of a solution is vital to their existence as free nations. Events will determine whether people will rise and take the road of respect for the basic principles of democracy and for the fundamental rights of man, or fall and commit violations to human dignity and respect."

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPLIES TO CUBA ON REFUGEE ISSUE

PA240458 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0414 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Document on the Costa Rican Government's stand on the Cuban refugee issue, read at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry by Carlos Francisco Aguilar--presumably live]

[Text] [In progress] ...for the purpose of facilitating and permitting the entrance into their country of the Cuban citizens who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

Nonetheless, it deems any effort to prevent the free mobilization of persons unacceptable. Costa Rica's Constitution, its democratic tradition and the character of its people make it impossible to make that right conditional in any way. Nor can Costa Rica conceive of the possibility of forcing people to stay in any given country against their will.

Despite the above, and motivated exclusively by humanitarian reasons, the Costa Rican Government is willing to engage in talks with the Cuban Foreign Ministry immediately to determine the way in which the Cuban Government would be willing to permit the departure of the above-mentioned Cuban citizens for Costa Rica.

To this effect, Carlos Francisco Aguilar Calderon, the foreign minister's private secretary, and Jose Francisco Peralta, legal adviser at the Public Security Ministry, are traveling on this date to Havana as ambassadors on a special mission.

The Foreign Ministry takes advantage of this opportunity to reiterate its distinguished consideration of the indications of the honorable General Consulate of the Republic of Cuba. San Jose, 23 April 1980.

COMMUNIST LEADER CRITICIZES CARAZO'S STAND ON REFUGEES

PA221534 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Communist leader Arnoldo Ferreto has said that President Rodrigo Carazo is allowing himself to be used for a publicity show involving dangerous consequences. He said that all of the publicity given to such an inconsequential matter as the exit of Cubans from their country will lead to the establishment of a framework that may propitiate U.S. armed intervention in Cuba and El Salvador.

Ferreto said that the new military bases the United States has established and the military maneuvers at Guantanamo are indicative of activities that may place all Central America in a state of war, with worldwide repercussions.

The communist leader said that, as is the case with all revolutions, there may be a number of people in Cuba who disagree with the regime but that the refugees in Costa Rica include loafers, ruffians and vicious people who have no place in Cuba.

Ferreto added that the proportion of people wishing to leave Cuba is 1 to 1,000. There are 10 million inhabitants and 10,000 wish to leave. The humanitarian Carazo is not moved by the murders in El Salvador and not even by the fact that 300,000 Costa Ricans live in shacks. Yet, as an offense to those Costa Ricans, he is allowing the Cuban exiles to be housed in nothing less than the Irazu Hotel.

He added that all revolutions have an exodus, citing the French and Mexican revolutions as cases in point. Millions of Mexicans swim across the Rio Grande to the United States and nobody raises a stir. Yet, Salvadorans are being murdered daily in El Salvador and the humanitarian Carazo is not moved.

Ferreto said that Colonel Claramount, former Salvadoran presidential candidate, gave the names of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murderers and Carazo was not shocked. He did not rush to help Salvadorans. Roberto Castellanos and his young wife were murdered and the humanitarian Carazo did nothing and he was not moved either, Ferreto said during a news conference.

LA NACION SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

PA231325 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Apr 80 p 14-A

[Editorial: "Peace Is Indivisible"]

[Text] The Soviet Union did not carefully consider the consequences that its adventure in Afghanistan was going to have in the immediate future, nor the effect that the invasion, occupation and colonization of that free country was going to have on the Moscow Olympics. The aggression--an effort has been made to make it look as if it were a response to an alleged call made by the Afghan Government through Amin before he was executed by his solicitous allies--took, from the beginning, the dimensions of a large-scale military invasion that included the mobilization of impressive war equipment, something that is completely out of proportion to an alleged defensive operation aimed simply at sustaining a government being threatened by rebel groups which are supported by other countries.

The nationalist Afghan guerrillas' resistance, which every day becomes increasingly bloody and burdensome for the Soviet occupation forces, allows the world to clearly witness a deliberate imperialist intervention and a somber design that seriously threatens peace.

Under these conditions, in the face of such a brutal action and in view of the nature of that adventure, it is not possible for free people who respect the sacred principle of nonintervention to stamp such an abuse with the seal of approval by attending the Moscow Olympics. Sports is also part of world peace. It is a manifestation of liberty, fraternity and rapprochement among all the people of the world. Peace is indivisible and therefore it would be in contradiction to the essential objective that the Olympic games have for all the people to attend games organized by a country that is flagrantly stepping on those principles and that is oppressing, by means of its arms and military superiority, a neighboring nation, a defenseless, poor and nonaligned country.

Because of this, we cannot understand how a government such as ours, which has earned the privilege of being the home of the university for peace, can encourage sports organizations to go to Moscow and has even promised to finance them. We thought that the government was going to listen to President Carter's request to boycott the Olympic games that are to take place in a country involved in one of the bloodiest, most unjustifiable and brutal military actions of the past few years. We thought that the government would do it if not because of economic and technical reasons--which make our participation in a competition of that level unadviseble--then because of solidarity with the cause of an invaded people who are struggling for their liberty.

Sports cannot be separated from these events because peace, we repeat, has a universal significance that concerns us all and, for this reason, has to do with all the activities of man, whatever they may be: political, religious, cultural, or sports. Costa Rica, as one of the model democracies of America, must prove its peaceful disposition not only with words but with deeds as well. One such demonstration would be not to attend the Olympic games in Moscow.

NICARAGUAN GUERRILLAS CAUGHT WHILE RECRUITING

PA211855 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 12A

[By Hugo Solano]

[Excerpts] A group of Nicaraguan guerrillas who arrived illegally in Costa Rica to recruit men to take them to fight in El Salvador was detained by agents of the National Security Agency shortly after they wounded a university guard and began to make secret contacts in our country.

The five are members of the Francisco Morazan International Brigade operating in Nicaragua. These subversive elements, according to reports, infiltrated our country by crossing the Upala Mountains on 24 March.

They were identified by Johnny Chaverri S., chief of national security; Jose Maria Leiva Tablada (chief), alias "Fulcanelli"; Alberto Cuadra Sandoval "Musum"; Bismatch Mayorga Martinez, "Allan"; Bayardo Malespin, "Monimbo"; and Oscar Martinez, known as "Carlos."

Leiva Tablada, the chief of the squadron, was carrying a letter of introduction for a person connected with the School of Journalism of the University of Costa Rica. who was identified as Jaime. The letter was signed by Agustin Jarquin Amaya, chief of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Revolutionary Youth.

Colonel Chaverri said that after interviewing the guerrillas, it was concluded that their first mission was to infiltrate the University of Costa Rica, where they were primarily to make contacts with revolutionary elements of El Salvador, Guatemala and our country.

Later, they would dedicate themselves to recruiting persons to fight in El Salvador.

Chaverri added that it had been established that the mission had been ordered by Carlos Rosales, of the higher leadership of the Social Christian Revolutionary Youth Brigade.

"The purpose was to recruit elements to help the revolution in El Salvador, along with the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, the revolutionary armed forces and other popular Salvadoran groups," Col Johnny Chaverri stressed. He commented that upon interrogating them, the elements replied that they had domestic support in Nicaragua, but not international support since Julio Ramos, chief of military security and intelligence of Nicaragua, said no help could be given them because of the international problems this would cause for Nicaragua in the event of being discovered.

In the meantime, Colonel Chaverri revealed that more investigations are underway since it is feared other guerrilla cells have infiltrated Costa Rica to subvert order here or in any other countries of the Central American isthmus.

EL SALVADOR

ELECTRICAL UNION CAUSES NATIONWIDE BLACKOUT

PA231256 San Jose Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] [In progress] member of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Company Labor Union Executive Commission. The national power blackout took the people, as well as companies and factories in the country which were normally operating at 1800, by surprise.

The workers left their jobs immediately and went home. Our correspondent made a tour of the city's downtown sector and could see hundreds of workers waiting for buses at the bus stop, but the confusion caused by inoperative traffic lights made the traffic situation chaotic.

At this time, El Salvador has been seized by a deep concern about what may occur following this national blackout which has affected the 14 departments in the country and will last 2 hours. Another action taken by the workers of the Lempa River Executive Commission Workers Union was the calling of a 2-day period of national mourning to repudiate the death of Companero Jose Arsenio Flores.

Hector Berbabe Recino, secretary of national and international relations of the union, told Radio Noticias del Continente that if there was any kind of repression by the military corps the strike would continue indefinitely. In March 1979 there was a 23-hour national strike which caused losses to the Salvadoran economy estimated at some $100 million. It has been estimated that today's blackout should cause losses amounting to some $20 million. Also, the blackout came at a time when the companies and factories were in operation so it is believed that the raw materials in the machines will be lost.

It should also be noted that the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), deeply moved and outraged once again by the cruel repression suffered by the Salvadoran people and especially by what happened in Santiago de Maria on the 19th of this month, has issued a communique expressing its solidarity with the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission Workers Union. This union is a member of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENESTRAS] and follows the political line of the FAPU. FAPU and FENESTRAS also belong to the Revolutionary Democratic Front which was recently created in El Salvador.

FAPU, as well as protesting this new act of infamy against our people, also publicly protests the open complicity existing between the horde of criminals and the repressive corps of the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship which [words indistinct] in the city of Santiago de Maria reported that the National Guard and the national police had attacked eight inhabitants in that town.

FAPU, the communique says, does its duty and informs the people that eight companeros including Jose Arsenio Flores and seven other countrymen who were murdered by the enemies of the people have joined the long list of the victims of repression.

The FAPU communique says in the second place that it expresses its unchanging support to any type of measure which during these two days of national mourning may be decreed by the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission workers. The communique says that the brutal enemies of the Salvadoran people--the PDC military dictatorship, the local oligarchy, the fascists and Yankee imperialists, are drowning this people in a river of blood. But the people are firm in the battle. FAPU says that the people of El Salvador know that when the time comes they will without hesitation destroy their oppressors and will forever sweep away the dictatorship like a straw carried by the wind.

The FAPU communique says finally that the people of El Salvador ask the brother nations of the world, in this hour of their final battle, to support the Salvadoran people because justice, hope, internationalism, fraternity and peace are on the side of the Salvadorans.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ATTACKED; MORE BODIES DISCOVERED

PA240354 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Front of Unified Action [Frente de Accion Unificada] of El Salvador has announced that the 2-hour blackout [on 22 April] throughout the country was for the purpose of calling the attention of the people of the world to the killing of civilians taking place in that country and to the death of Jose Arcenio Carrillo, a worker murdered by a Salvadoran paramilitary band. In a communique made known in Costa Rica by the INDEPENDENT CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY [AGENCIA CENTRO AMERICANA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA], the front asks the people and governments of the world and all international organizations, to reject what the front characterizes as a horrible massacre.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that a group composed of 15 armed persons attacked and occupied for several hours the office of the governor in the city of Zacatecoluca. In Ilobasco there have been new armed clashes similar to those that have been taking place in the past few weeks. A truck loaded with clothes was set on fire on Kilometer 35 of the road that leads to that town.

Meanwhile, in the city of Santa Ana, the bodies of eight young men ranging in age from 17 to 29 have been found. The bodies had cuts and had been mutilated. They also had the initial "N" carved on them with a knife.

Also, in the Salvadoran town of Chalchuapa another 10 bodies with similar mutilations were found.

THREE KILLED DURING ATTACK ON BUS 22 APR

PA222028 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1815 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Three bodies were left in the community house in Tecapan, Usulutan. They are the bodies of three persons who died around 0730 this morning when a bus traveling from Usulutan to the city of Santiago de Maria was attacked between Km 22 and 23. The dead persons are two men and one woman, only one of whom was identified by his personal documents. He was Jose Luis Moreno, 25, who lived in the canton of San Andres of the city of San Miguel.

Another of the dead is a woman about 20 years old, dark skin, straight black hair, approximately 1.55 meters in height. She was dressed in black jeans and brown shoes. She wore no blouse and only a white brassiere.

The other dead person was dressed in gray pants, pink shirt and brown shoes and was about 25 years of age.

If the bodies are not picked up by their relatives within a reasonable period, they will be buried in a common grave at the Tecapan cemetery.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONCERNED OVER RECENT VIOLENCE

PA220132 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 19 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] According to unofficial reports, more than 100 young persons and peasants have been found mutilated and dead in the country's interior. Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has expressed his concern over the wave of violence that has been whipping the country for the past several days. The minister said: We are the first ones to regret this and no one in the armed forces approves of crimes of this nature.

Garcia complained about the way crimes are taking place in the outskirts of the country's cities, where young people and peasants are found dead and mutilated.

According to local reports, rightist or shock groups are responsible for most of the killing, although the army's security bodies have also been accused. Unofficial sources have stated that in the past few days more than 100 persons may have died in the country's interior. In the outskirts of the city of San Vicente, approximately 60 km east of San Salvador, the bodies of five young persons were found. The five were forced from their vehicles and then killed by unidentified persons, according to reports.

COLUMNIST SAYS LOCAL TERRORISTS HAVE INTERNATIONAL LINKS

PA232119 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Apr 80 p 7

[Herminio Portell-Vila article: "A 'Carlos' International Movement in El Salvador"]

[Text] The conflicting opinions of Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, about the guerrillas and terrorists in that country are so diametrically opposed to those aired by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Bushnell in the House of Representatives in Washington that they constitute fresh evidence of the Carter government's confused foreign policy.

However, the fact that the international nature of the guerrilla movement is officially recognized is quite obvious. This movement does not stop at borders, certain distances or geographic barriers.

For example, Archibald Dunn, South African ambassador to El Salvador, was kidnapped over 6 months ago and nothing has been learned about his fate. Yet, the newspaper GRANMA, official organ of the Castro government, has published a photograph of Ambassador Dunn in which he apperas naked and bearing an insulting and self-incriminating sign on his chest while in a "people's jail" in El Salvador. GRANMA adds that the "South African Revolutionary Front" thousands of miles away is working in concert with the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, which is Salvadoran.

The 19 April Movement, which is holding diplomats hostage in Bogota, Colombia, has Panamanian, Paraguayan and Cuban members.

The Quiche guerrillas in Guatemala have Cuban instructors and there are hundreds of Cuban, Panamanian, Mexican, Venezuelan and Argentine terrorists in Nicaragua.

The Argentine "Montoneros," the Uruguayan "Tupamaros" and the Chilean "MIRistas" [members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left] have representative missions in Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania, in Africa.

According to the 1 December 1979 issue of the Lebanese magazine AL-WATAN AL-ARABI, "Carlos" (Ilich Ramirez-Sanchez), the famous Venezuelan terrorist, operates in several countries where local guerrillas collaborate with him. He is said to be in El Salvador now.

This international movement was created in 1966 in Havana by the so-called tricontinental conference of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with support from the Soviet Union whose delegate, Sharaf Rashidov, acted as head of the tricontinental conference together with Castro.

The international nature of the leftist terrorist movement must be recognized and denounced as such in order to be able to struggle more successfully against it.

SPECIAL UNITS PATROL BORDER; FPL URGES MORALES TO RESIGN

PA222304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2217 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Apr (EFE)--The use of special airborne units to prevent "leftist mercenaries" from entering Salvadoran territory was announced today in this capital in a communique issued by the Salvadoran armed forces. The military communique states that forces specially trained in antiguerrilla warfare are continuously patrolling the areas close to the Guatemalan and Honduran borders. The Salvadoran Government junta is confronting at least five ultraleftist guerrilla groups which increased their activity in the past few months. According to official spokesmen, the purpose of the Salvadoran armed forces' patrols is to "discover, detain and repel and group of foreign mercenaries which seeks to enter the country," and prevent "the illegal, clandestine introduction of weapons."

In recent days, the U.S. Government has internationally denounced the interference by Havana in the Salvadoran conflict. Cuba is reportedly providing men and weapons to the Salvadoran rebels, using clandestine routes through Honduran territory. Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso himself acknowledged the possibility that irregular Salvadoran troops might be present in a demilitarized zone of approximately 100 square kilometers in the border regions between the two countries. The fact that there are no troops of either country in this area, which has been disputed since the armed conflict between Honduras and El Salvador in July 1969, would encourage guerrillas to use the area as a "rest" area after their operations in Salvadoran territory.

Guerrilla groups operating in El Salvador include the following: Revolutionary Party of Central American workers (PRTC), described as pro-Chinese by the authorities; the pro-Castro Peoples Liberation Militias; the Trotskiyite Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN); Maoist Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP) and the pro-Soviet Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL). The last two, the ERP and FPL, are the most active.

Today the FPL released a letter written by one of its members, Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, a member of the Salvadoran revolutonary government junta, to whom the guerrilla addressed the letter. Morales Carbonell left the country on 30 May 1979 for Panama and later went to Cuba after evacuating the French Embassy, which he had occupied for several weeks along with other leftist activists. "Today, on my return after a lengthy tour of various European countries, I wish to say that the entire world is dismayed, that in every corner of the world one hears 'enough' of repression against the Salvadoran people, the guerrilla says in his letter to his father. He labeled as dishonorable the position in which Morales Ehrlich now finds himself and urged him to "follow the example of the other Christian Democrats who have decided not to continue backing the regime" or to continue serving as a "progressive cover in exchange for crumbs of power." Approximately 17 members have left the ranks of the Christian Democratic Party since 9 January 1980, the date on which the party allied itself with the armed forces to form a government to find a peaceful solution to the crisis of political violence in El Salvador.

In addition to harshly criticizing the participation of his father in the present government, the letter affirms that, if U.S. intervention in El Salvador does occur, the country will become a second Vietnam. Although the authorities have already denounced connections between the guerrilla groups and the so-called "popular organizations" of the masses, Morales Carbonell's letter is considered a confirmation of those connections. Morales Carbonell occupied the French Embassy in May of last year to protest the arrest of several leaders of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], of which he was a member, and the BPR is the mass front of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces.

The ERP is considered by the authorities to be the "armed branch" of the 28 February Peoples Leagues and the United Popular Action Front, the mass front of the Armed Forces of National Resistance.

It is believed that the Peoples Liberation Militias is the armed branch of the League for Liberation. All these groups are now united in a Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which is, in turn, part of the Revolutionary Democratic Front created recently and which consists of 125 political, labor and independent organizations.

GUATEMALA

EIGHT ORPA GUERRILLAS, ONE SOLDIER KILLED IN CLASH

PA221300 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0220 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Apr 80 (LATIN)--The army public relations department today reported that eight guerrillas and one soldier were killed on Friday during a clash in the Dos Marias Ranch in San Marcos Department. An army communique indicated that a military patrol intercepted a group of subversive criminals and that eight guerrillas and one soldier were killed in the clash. The communique reported that the guerrillas belonged to the self-styled Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization (ORPA).

GOVERNMENT ADVISER MURDERED BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

PA231643 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1636 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Government adviser Eduardo Ruiz Martinez was shot to death here today, Wednesday, by unidentified persons in the southern outskirts of this capital.

Ruiz Martinez was a farm businessmen who represented the private farmers at the state council headed by the vice president of the republic, Francisco Villagran Kramer.

The official's body was left inside his vehicle, a "range rover."

PANEL IN MEXICO ALLEGES USE OF NAPALM

PA191703 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Apr (AFP)--Between Sunday and Wednesday, the Guatemalan Air Force used napalm to bomb the Quiche area, in the north, particularly the towns of Uspantan, Cotzal and Nebaj, a representative of Guatemala's Democratic Front Against Repression [FDCR] reported here today. In the FDCR's name, writer and professor Jose Luis Valcarcel added that of the hundreds of peasants who abandoned their homes and lands due to the bombings, 40 have been kidnapped and slain by the troops surrounding the area.

At a news conference called to express support for the Cuban regime in the name of an organization that operates in Mexico under the name of Latin American solidarity committee, Valcarcel said he only knew the name of one of the victims: Martin Perez. According to him, this new form of genocide that the Central American armies are carrying out against their own people does not discard the possibility of a direct intervention by the U.S. Marines in case the revolutionary struggles in the area are intensified.

Commenting on the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by thousands of Cubans, the Guatemalan writer said that this is the culmination of an operation launched by the CIA, which began several months ago with provocations at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana.

For his part, Jaime Labastida, representative of the Jose Marti Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, read a document released by the Latin American Solidarity Committee, stating that today, when the entire world recognizes the Cuban revolution's undeniable contributions to all just causes, a ferocious campaign is being unleashed against the Cuban people.

The document, signed by several Mexican unions, political parties and solidarity committees as well as various Latin American popular fronts, arfirms that Cuba respects the right to asylum because it regards it as an institution established for the protection of those who fight for freedom.

It also states that throughout Latin America, those who are being persecuted, who are suffering under tyrannies, who are jobless, or undernourished and who lack all sorts of things, cannot echo the din made by those who refuse to work where the production media are in the hands of the workers and where their mass organizations sovereignly decide the country's fate.

After noting that the Peruvian Embassy incidents in Cuba constitute a provocation against the Cuban people, against the peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua and against all Latin American peoples, the committee expressed its total solidarity with the Cuban Revolution.

The document's signatories include the Single Union of Mexican University Workers, the Mexican Communist Party, Argentina's Peronist Montonero Movement, Chile's Popular Unity and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

KREMLIN'S 'PLANS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA' PUBLISHED

PA191414 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 10, 18

[Part one of unattributed article: "Moscow's Plan in Central America and the Caribbean"]

[Text] From Nancahuasu to Esteli; Two Strategies and a Single Objective

After having traveled first through several African countries and later South America, Ernesto Che Guevara arrived with a small group of men in Nancahuasu, Bolivia. A few months later, the Argentine adventurer died following a battle at Yuro Creek and with him disappeared Moscow's dreams of turning the Andes into the Sierra Maestra of the continent; of creating one, two or three Vietnams and of turning Bolivia into a sanctuary for subversion in the Southern Cone of the continent of hope.

Twelve years later, Humberto Ortega, top leader of the Sandinist forces, commemorated in Managua another anniversary of Che's death in Bolivia, saying that "his example must be followed," thus announcing that although the death of Che had eliminated a strategy, the objectives remain and that the Soviet Union, through Havana, had again outlined its battle plans and its priorities. For the past 5 years the Soviet Union has concentrated its efforts on Central America and the Caribbean.

Friendly hands have sent us from Cuba an extensive document that reveals the plans of the Kremlin through the "America department" of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and the National Intelligence Directorate, one of the subdivisions of the Cuban Ministry of Interior.

The strategy that took the Sandinist front to power in Nicaragua is the same one that is being followed in El Salvador and will later be applied in other nations until the total communization of Central America and the Caribbean is achieved.

Armed struggle, however, is the last stage since according to these plans, the nations "must be submitted to a softening-up process in order to create favorable conditions."

Softening-Up Process

According to Soviet strategy, applied through the labor unions, student groups and Catholic laymen, this process must begin with demands, by the labor unions, for better wages and working conditions, beyond the capabilities of the enterprises, thus creating for them insurmountable problems that affect the economy of the nation. After an "impasse" is created, they will then occupy certain industrial plants to scare away foreign capital. On the student scene, student groups will organize protests and demands for better education systems comparable to those that exist in the United States in order to force the government to spend money which was budgeted for other social services. Immediately after, students and workers will demand improved social services and while discontent is created among the alienated classes, they will try to get the government to cut defense funds in order to apply them to social services.

While all of these activities, which must appear to be spontaneous and isolated, are going on, the strategy calls for making charges about missing people, tortures and repression against the nation's civilian population.

Likewise, attempts will be made to infiltrate the Catholic lay group and occupy churches so that if the armed forces intervene to remove those who carry out these activities, acts of violence might occur that would be rejected by public opinion.

One of the most important facets of the "process of softening up" is the recruiting of children to dedicate them to guerrilla activities for the purpose of creating martyrs and politicizing even further the relations between the government and the people.

Rural guerrillas must work in coordination with urban groups, trying to involve officers of the army and the police in narcotics traffic so as to later blackmail those officers so that the regional authorities will permit freer operation by the guerrillas.

Within the peasantry--the confidential report goes on to say--the occupation of farms must be encouraged, especially in the more productive lands, to cause confrontations between the army and the peasants. In a word: To use all the means for creating conditions to divorce public opinion from the government as much as possible.

The Military Plan Is Initiated

Within the new strategy of concentrating all its resources in one nation--which was successful in Nicaragua--the Soviet Union, through the "America department" of the Havana regime, and the general intelligence directorate within the regime itself, will try to carry out its military plans.

The "America department" of the PCC Central Committee will draw up plans. It will directly take charge of student, labor, political and press organizations and the work of infiltration into the armed forces and the church.

The National Intelligence Directorate, in addition to organizing and supplying military and paramilitary groups, will also gather what they term "strategic information," which consists of obtaining political, economic, historical and military data in order to analyze the power structure in each country and learn its vulnerable points.

The two men charged with these activities--under total Soviet supervision--in the PCC Central Committee's America department are Manuel Pineiro Losada, alias "Red Beard," and Jose Joaquin Mendez Cominches, of the National Intelligence Directorate and whose office is next to the office of Viktor Simenov, Soviet general of the KGB (Soviet political secret police), who directs all the operations.

Although Marxist oriented guerrilla groups directed from Havana operate in Central and South America, and finance their activities with ransom money, it was not until 5 years ago that several guerrilla training bases were created in Honduran territory. These were maintained through the Honduran mortgage bank, over which Jaime Rosenthal presides. Through Honduras, a test was made for entering Nicaragua and El Salvador, while a logistics center was created in Panama and a communications center in Costa Rica.

It must be pointed out that Honduras was chosen because of the high degree of Marxist penetration that exists within its armed forces. Officers who graduate from the University of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, both of which are controlled by communists, go into the Honduran Army. In addition, dozens of Honduran Army officers have been sent in the past few years to study at the Peruvian center of higher military studies, whose professors are also Marxists.

In 1975, several dozen Honduran Army officers created a clandestine organization which called itself the group of nationalist revolutionary officers. Several of its members are also members of the Honduran Superior Defense Council and it is said that the objective of these officers, when favorable conditions exist, is to put a Marxist in power.

For the "softening-up process" of Nicaragua, which was chosen due to the myth of Somoza, they also used the diplomatic support of Costa Rica and Panama and the territory of these two nations for logistical support from Cuba and Venezuela as well as guerrilla training centers located in Honduras. After the conquest of Nicaragua, all efforts have been centered on El Salvador, where the aforementioned "softening-up process" already began months ago. The tiny Central American nation has become the central objective of the Central American Armed Movement [Movimiento Armado Centro Americano--MARCA] in addition to all the front organizations of international communism.

The Argentine guerrilla group "Montoneros," which also participated actively in the case of Nicaragua, possesses vast resources due to the millions obtained in ransom money at the beginning of the decade in the kidnappings carried out in the Republic of Argentina.

The Montoneros are the ones who are training others to be guerrilla trainers in two special schools situated in Santa Maria del Mar, a beach located east of Havana on the north coast of this province.

Second Part of Article

PA200026 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Apr 80 pp 11, 16

[Part two of unattributed article: "Moscow's Plan in Central America and the Caribbean"]

[Text] Havana's communist regime is preparing "future cadres" for Latin America, particularly at the Karl Marx center in Arroyo Atenas, Havana Province, and at the Camaguey University, which is reserved for foreign students.

Cuba also uses the fishing boats of its fleet in the Gulf of Mexico to infiltrate agitation and propaganda agents into various Central American nations. In short, the gigantic resources of a superpower are being channeled through a satellite country to eliminate small nations step by step, later using them as bases from which to continue the expansionist policy.

According to the Kremlin's new strategy, El Salvador will follow the course of Nicaragua's armed struggle. Belize (British Honduras) would go next, while Guatemala would be the last country to which the armed struggle would be taken in order not to elicit a reaction from the Mexican military, which might regard such an action as a threat to their country.

Costa Rica, for its part, would be militarily attacked, since the idea is to "Finlandize" it, that is, neutralize it between Nicaragua and Panama so that both nationally and internationally it would follow the dictates of these two. It is precisely in Costa Rica that the powerful Radio Continental operates with a power of 50,000 short-wave watts. Its 24-hour broadcasts are aimed at the military regimes in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

To Turn the Caribbean Into a Soviet Lake

Among the Kremlin's principal objectives within the framework of this new strategy, the conquest of the Caribbean--particularly the English-speaking area which until now the United States had forgotten, for it regarded it as part of what was known as "spheres of influence"--constitutes a priority.

Some expert observers regard the current situation in the Caribbean as more dangerous to U.S. security than the "Russian brigade on Cuban beaches" and they are right, because the peaceful Caribbean Sea will be speedily dyed red with the blood of its children and with the flag of the hammer and sickle, which many leaders and pseudo-leaders in the area are already hoisting.

For years the "America department" of the Communist Party of Cuba's [PCC] Central Committee has tried to find a gap in the English-speaking Caribbean Sea, where Cuba never had any influence despite the fact that it is the biggest of the islands there. In 1972 Michael Manley rose to power in Jamaica and since then the island has become a new Cuban province. It is from Kingston that Cuban Ambassador to Jamaica Ulises Estrada, second in command at the "America department" of the PCC Central Committee, carries out his operations aimed at the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean nations.

Estrada organized the coup that ousted Grenada's Eric Gairy and placed radical Marxist Maurice Bishop in power. Immediately after assuming power, Bishop began inviting Cuban military and civilian "technicians" to Grenada. It is estimated that there are currently over 2,000 Cubans in Grenada. Dominica and Saint Lucia, two small islands, are also following in Grenada's path, thus broadening the original Cuba-Jamaica-Guyana triangle.

Small island nations such as Saint Vincent, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Antigua and several others have become coveted prey for the Kremlin, as they are becoming independent and, although small in size, would represent additional votes in regional and world organizations such as the OAS and the United Nations. Besides, they would be used just as Grenada and Jamaica are being used--as military bases for the grand objective: the conquest of South America and the support of the subversive plans in Central America.

Only Barbados is resisting the Marxist attack coming from Havana, Guyana and Kingston, thanks to the strong actions undertaken by Prime Minister Tom Adams. But as it is an integral part of the region, it will suffer under Castro's conquest plan.

As regional chief, Ulises Estrada discreetly participated in the recent election in which Don Martina was elected. Martina is the top leader of the new Antillan movement in Curacao, an island located off Venezuela's coast. It is estimated that both Aruba and Bonaire, two other nearby islands, might fall within the Marxist coastal sphere of influence, thus becoming veritable nightmares for rich and democratic Venezuela. According to the Soviet plans, in South America the struggle would be long-range. The Kremlin believes Colombia will fall from its own weight due to the state of its affairs and to its chaotic security situation. Chile and Argentina, with their military governments, will be subjected to a world campaign of defamation, while Brazil, the "southern colossus," will become the object of a regionalism promoted in order to create divisions and provoke local wars that will weaken the country's formidable defense apparatus.

According to our sources, in addition to the Soviet-Cuban apparatus freely operating in the Caribbean and in Central America, a new element has now emerged which will lead to a radicalization of the conflicts that exist in the various nations: the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The action of the Palestinian terrorists, who participated in Nicaragua and have been carrying out activities in Jamaica, obtained through top Montonero leader Mario Firmenich and through Ulises Estrada, who was Yasir 'Arafat's "internationalist adviser" before being appointed Cuban ambassador to Jamaica. [sentence as published] Estrada and Firmenich have recruited "special" Palestinian "cadres" to take an active part in the armed struggle that will be waged shortly in El Salvador and, should this country fall like Nicaragua did, according to the observers, in addition to the Soviet-Cuban influence, the Montoneros and the Palestinians would exert great control and enjoy many facilities in that small Central American country.

In response to the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba, the United States has promised to assume a more active role in the Caribbean in order to confront the Soviet aggression. Nonetheless, it is not known how this promise will be put into practice in the future. On 2 January 1966, Fidel Castro gave a reception for several leaders of the Italian Communist Party. When he told them about his plans to conquer America, the Italians expressed their concern that this would lead to a confrontation with the United States. Castro responded: "I am going to show you that imperialism is inert." Since then 13 years have elapsed and the Caribbean is turning into a Soviet lake.

The United States seems to be reacting. The Congress, the people and the government have not yet begun to realize that Cuba has been in the past, is today and will continue to be in the future merely a center for subversion and terrorism exclusively dedicated to exporting the belligerent plans prepared in Moscow. The big question is this: Are we still in time to keep the continent south of the Rio Grande and its islands from turning into a giant erupting volcano?

NICARAGUA

ROBELO'S RESIGNATION DISCUSSED BY JUNTA, OTHER GROUPS

PA231630 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] In the presence of all Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, presidents of autonomous agencies, foreign and local newsmen and the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction tonight released its pronouncement regarding the resignation of Alfonso Robelo. The event began with the national anthem. After Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, concluded the reading of the pronouncement amid long applause, the Sandinist hymn ended the program.

Ramirez will now read the statement issued by the junta:

[Begin recording] To the Nicaraguan people: The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has learned today of the text of the resignation tendered by Alfonso Robelo Callejas. It was released by Robelo himself during a news conference.

This resignation has been submitted at a time when several events would seem to be coinciding in creating a climate of instability and posing a challenge to the people's revolutionary process, which is supported by the vast majority of the Nicaraguan people. In addition, the resignation of Engineer Robelo has become known a few days after the one tendered by Companera Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. Although both resignations are prompted by very different reasons, because Companera Chamorro has expounded--with characteristic honesty--her support for the revolutionary process, the close dates of the two resignations inevitably gives occasion to ill-intentioned attempts to establish a link between them.

The heroic people of Nicaragua, who made possible the victory over the genocidal Somozist dictatorship with their (?boundless) heroism and sacrifice, as well as all patriotic and honest sectors of our country which joined in helping overthrow the dictatorship and continue to be true to the blood that was spilled, must feel confident and must rest assured that the Government of National Reconstruction will continue to fulfill, without hesitation, the duties entrusted to it by the people and their popular Sandinist revolution and that the path charted in the wake of the popular victory of 19 July 1979, will continue to be a path of national revolutionary unity under the system of mixed economy and pluralist participation which we continue to uphold.

The Sandinist people, who achieved the revolutionary victory together, are fully aware that national unity is necessary today more than ever to the consolidation of the climate of stability, security and public freedom which the people's Sandinist revolution has created in Nicaragua and which has won for us the respect and admiration of Latin America.

Jeopardizing through impulsive attitudes the fundamental conquests all of us are enjoying--which have been achieved in a scant 9 months--involves a serious responsibility which must be assumed together with all of the consequences it entails.

We announce to the Nicaraguan people that the decision to install the State Council on 4 May--day of national dignity--is unshakeable. The State Council will be an open forum of opinion and political discussion which will confirm the democratic nature of our revolution. In conclusion, we state with revolutionary firmness that no crisis factor will be capable of detouring the government's march toward national reconstruction.

The resignation and the attitude of certain organizations of rejecting and refusing to join the State Council do not affect in any way the normalcy amidst which the process is unfolding. We are certain that our people are closing ranks at this time with determination and firmness, behind the Government of National Reconstruction and its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Good night. [applause] [end recording]

FSLN Directorate on Resignation

PA240115 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Official Sandinist National Liberation Front declaration on government junta member Alfonso Robelo's resignation, read by revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce in Managua on 23 April--presumably live]

[Text] From the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate to the Nicaraguan people:

The FSLN, in its role as vanguard of the Nicaraguan people and of their Sandinist peoples revolution, deems it necessary to explain to the workers, the peasants and all Nicaraguans on the meaning of Alfonso Robelo Callejas' resignation from the National Reconstruction Government junta.

Regarding this it points out that:

1. When the FSLN proposed to our people, during the development of the last military offensive against the dictatorship, that a government junta be formed, it included Alfonso Robelo Callejas in it as an expression of its political openness and flexibility on behalf of national unity.

2. That proposal was not negotiated, nor was any pact reached in connection with it because Sandinism rejects pacts with any national political party or with any international force.

3. The objective pursued with the composition of the government junta was that of expressing within it the joint interests of the nation's various social sectors in accordance with their real force and their specific participation in the efforts made against the Somozist dictatorship.

4. Robelo's resignation does not surprise us because we were aware of how difficult it is to promote socioeconomic changes on behalf of the people within a framework of harmonized diverse interests when there are sectors which, dragged down by their own selfishness, oppose any modification of the unjust socioeconomic reality that we inherited from the dictatorship under which they benefitted.

5. In the past few months, Robelo had been questioning a number of FSLN initiatives designed to put an end to those injustices because he was not up to the sacrifices and generosity demanded by the Nicaraguan workers' critical situation.

6. Deplorably, he was not equal to the loyalty that we estimated was inherent to his personality, which is why we asked him to be a government junta member. Because it is disloyal to distort and conceal the true causes of his resignation under the pretext of the State Council composition. It is disloyal to tender a resignation within a political context, seeking to artificially create the idea of a government crisis or a national crisis, by connecting it to other developments, not connected to the resignation itself.

7. Yesterday Robelo tried to cash in on several isolated developments and on other events plotted by reactionary groups desperately seeking to stop the revolution's advance, when the essence of the problem is that Robelo was not able to identify himself with a political project that limits the indiscriminate accumulation of wealth and benefits the country's dispossessed majorities.

8. This experience, nonetheless, does not in any way discard the possibility that the patriotic and progressive business sector may continue to feel identified with the reconstruction's objectives, which benefit all Nicaraguans. Nor does it create a crisis within the government, for the latter maintains all its high-level cadres intact and has been affected only as regards a few state enterprises, whose administration had been entrusted to a number of professionals, followers of Robelo.

9. For this reason, there should not be the slightest doubt that the revolutionary process will go on in accordance with the guidelines defined in the wake of the victory of 19 July 1979 and that, in keeping with that march forward, the political transformations project of the Sandinist peoples revolution will continue unchanged, with all the instruments of democratic power--such as the State Council--created for its execution.

10. This position, which reflects our awareness of the importance of maintaining a policy of national unity, will continue to be in effect regardless of Robelo Callejas' resignation. We are convinced that only within a regime of national revolutionary unity, mixed economy, political pluralism and freedom and democracy for the people, can we Nicaraguans reconstruct our nation, which was devastated by the war imposed on us by the dictatorship and by the plundering of our wealth and the exploitation of our work by those who have only been interested in their own acquisition of wealth.

We have the Nicaraguan people on our side, for they have closed ranks around their revolutionary government and their political vanguard, the FSLN. Through their work, their dynamism, their sacrifice and their proven bravery, and inspired by their Sandinist spirit, they will know how to defeat any vicissitude or plot against their interests or aspirations, let alone overcome any impasses artificially woven to confuse them.

Sandino, here in Nicaragua there are over 2 million men who love it just as you did. Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] FSLN National Directorate.

Radio Station Assails Robelo

PA231444 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] National unity remains unchanged. The march of the reconstruction of the people's Sandinist revolution will not stop. We do not want selfish people in Sandino's fatherland. Alfonso Robelo's political immaturity and, more than anything, his selfish attitude of resigning as member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in no way affects this people's determination to reconstruct a country which was left in a shambles by the criminal Somozist dictatorship and its imperialist masters.

At a time when Nicaragua is facing thousands of problems resulting from the exploitation and poverty to which it was subjected by Somozism in conjunction with obligarchic sectors of the turncoat bourgeoisie, Alfonso Robelo has betrayed the trust the Sandinist National Liberation Front placed in him. Above all, he has betrayed the hopes for betterment of an entire country which is still suffering from the woes left by the dictatorship.

Robelo's action cannot be characterized otherwise. At a time when an appeal is being made for national unity, this gentleman has come forth with a maneuver which is a bid to take advantage of the difficult situation and to take grist to his own mill. However, our people are aware of the fact that the struggle they waged to the extent of spilling the blood of their children in the districts of our cities and in the mountains of our country was intended to improve our standard of living and to provide social benefits to the vast majorities: the workers, the peasants and the sectors which are conscious that we are not living in a new era.

Nicaragua is marching forward and, as our commander of free men said, the hesitant, the timid are abandoning us because of the characteristics which the struggle is taking on. Only the workers and the peasants will go to the end. Only their organized strength will achieve victory. The march toward victory will not stop; neither will the reconstruction of our country.

Robelo Denounced as Deviationist

PA230450 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Apr 80

["Punzadas Revolucionarios" feature by Eligio Alvarez Montalvan]

[Text] If Engineer Alfonso Robelo Callejas believes he has surprised anyone with his resignation, he is very mistaken, as he has been mistaken so often in his short political career. The resignation had been expected for some time as a result of his defiant and lamentable speech at the Espana sports stadium when he showed the claws of a progressive deviation that was poorly disguised.

If by his resignation Fonsito [diminutive for Alfonso] seeks to brake the ascending march of the revolutionary progress, the one who has been restrained has been himself, being pricked like an old tire and having struck out for the umpteenth time as a very poor player of political science.

Since Fonsito uses the word deviation so very often, what does the frustrated leader mean by a deviation from a certain political guideline? He, who has been judged by his own class as a traitor to his classist interests, as a deviationist, now comes to us with a very particular definition of the concept. To him, to deviate from the revolutionary process is to disagree with his own concept of what a revolution consists of, or rather with his concept,which is a caricature of a revolution in any case.

To true revolutionaries, to deviate is to stray from the principles and from the proper political tactics and strategies. It is worthwhile explaining that in revolutionary processes the straight line is not always the shortest distance between two points.

In biological or social processes, in nature as well as in societies, the law of natural selection prevails--the law which fatally eliminates the less fit, while definitely contributing to the survival of the species or of the societies themselves. Those who are less biologically, socially or politically fit are condemned to inexorable elimination to permit fulfillment of the laws of nature and of social life.

This is what has already happened to Engineer Robelo, as he was just making his debut in the ranks of politics, as a result of his politicking blunders and his own opportunistic deviations.

STATION DEFENDS CUBA IN FACE OF ATTACK BY 'ENEMIES'

PA181837 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Cuba is no paradise, but neither is it the monster that Yankee imperialism depicts. In the wake of the recent incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the U.S. Government and the irrational enemies of the Cuban revolution have (?intensified) their harassment of that people and government, who are struggling to do better.

For those (?impressed) by the imperialist propaganda, Cuba is a big monster that has enslaved the Cuban people, the living standards in that sister nation are subhuman and the people work day and night without the chance to carry out other personal tasks. They point to the lines and rationings which since the early years of the Cuban revolution have been the result of the criminal blockade decreed by the United States and its puppets in the OAS. They claim there is no freedom in Cuba, which is why the people are desperately trying to leave the island by whatever means because they can have no fun there.

Those who say Cuba is no paradise are right, but that claim has never been made by those returning from Cuba, because saying so would be dishonest. It also would not be a friendly gesture toward the Cuban people and revolution. Cuba is not a paradise of corruption, drugs, prostitution, casinos, magic, crimes and all the other vices to which imperialism had subjected that people before the revolutionary victory. Cuba is no paradise because the revolution and its leaders have worked very hard to find food and medicine for their people--over 10 million of them--in the face of a criminal blockade that has already lasted 20 years.

To top it all off, the Yankee government ordered the placement of warships around the island to prevent the arrival of supplies sent in by other peoples who wanted to express their solidarity with Cuba. Through work and their revolutionary spirit, the Cuban people have managed to subsist and withstand the attacks of imperialism. Cubans have been able to construct their own factories, to reconstruct up to the very last spare part the American vehicles that still circulate through Cuban streets after 21 years of victory.

In Cuba there is room for progressive and creative people who think about the community rather than about themselves, as is the case under capitalism.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CUBAN BRIGADE DISCUSSED

PA182010 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The teachers from the Cuban brigade who are in Nicaragua have built 230 schools. The brigade, which will remain in our country for 2 years, is not involved in the adult education crusade, but instead is conducting regular accelerated elementary school classes to children under 10 years of age.

A total of 47,000 students are being educated in 230 schools built by the brigade in communities which never had schools before. At the end of 2 years, these students will be ready for classes at the fourth grade level. The brigade of Cuban teachers has been in our country since November of last year. Their expenses are paid by the Cuban Government.

FRG TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS

PA221530 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] An FRG Government delegation has arrived here from San Jose, Costa Rica to strengthen technical assistance, economic and financial ties with our country. The delegation includes Economic Cooperation Ministry officials (Hans Untan), (Elizabeth Tieler) and (Helga Sell); Dieter (Gruph) of the Reconstruction Bank and (Gerald Engels), regional official of the Technical Cooperation Society.

Our country's ministries and agencies have outlined a program to conduct major negotiations with the FRG guests who will spend 5 days in free Nicaragua.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR INTERNATIONAL BANK MEETING

PA220454 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra left for Germany [as heard] yesterday to represent the Nicaraguan revolutionary government at an international meeting of bank governors.

At the meeting, Minister Cuadra will ask the participants to study the renegotiation of Nicaragua's foreign debt. He will also ask for the approval of foreign loans for Nicaragua which will be used for the country's reconstruction and economic reactivation.

BORGE REJECTS INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA182029 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpt of statements by Interior Minister Tomas Borge over "Linea Directa" radio program on 18 April--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] My name is [name indistinct] (Flores Espinoza), a university student of the Monsenor Lezcano neighborhood. Commander Borge, I would like to ask you whether we young Nicaraguans will have to take up arms at a specific time to fight alongside our Salvadoran brothers?

[Answer] That is a very opportune question, companera. Some things have to be clarified. In the first place, we express our solidarity with the Salvadoran people. We have spoken of our attitude, the attitude we would assume in case the Salvadoran people are attacked by foreign forces. We support nonintervention in the domestic affairs of another country.

However, we have found that many youths are trying to reach El Salvador. They are trying to get hold of weapons in Nicaragua to go fight alongside the Salvadoran people.

From the moral point of view, we do not condemn this attitude, but we have to seriously tell our youths that from an objective point of view this attitude must be considered a provocation in the current situation. This is so because if our companeros, particularly if they are members of the police or the Sandinist peoples army or any state organization, are detected, our enemies would have a pretext to attack our revolution. At this time, what matters most is the consolidation of our revolutionary process.

In no way does this mean that we will sit idly by or with our mouths shut if our Salvadoran brothers are attacked by some foreign force. The Salvadorans must decide their own destiny. We are and we will continue to be in solidarity with our Salvadoran brothers. The Salvadoran revolutionaries have told us that the main support we can give them is to consolidate the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. This is so because our process has become a beacon of hope for all Latin American peoples. We cannot endanger that beacon.

Therefore, any attitude which leads to direct participation by taking arms and fighters to El Salvador is objectively speaking a provocation against our revolutionary process. We are issuing a serious call to all our armed forces--the police, army, state security and any other similar organization--so that no member of these institutions will go without permission--which we will not grant them if they ask us--to participate in the Salvadoran people's struggle.

We received the solidarity of all the Latin American people. We have expressed our own solidarity with the Salvadoran people. However, in the current circumstances we cannot nor should we--as the Salvadoran revolutionaries have asked us not to do--directly participate, because this could give a pretext to the enemies of our revolution.

JOURNALISTS STATE SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN PEOPLE

PA172256 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN] has issued a statement in support of the struggle being waged today by the Salvadoran people against their oppressors. The text is as follows:

Communique of the UPN to the people of Nicaragua and the world.

The UPN, which represents the interests of democratic and revolutionary newsmen, in the face of the present war of extermination being endured by the brothers of El Salvador, denounces the brutal repression and the continued massacres perpetrated by the oligarchy and imperialism through its domination apparatus, the Christian Democrat government junta.

We Nicaraguan newsmen are witnesses to the genocide being committed daily against the brothers of El Salvador, who today have the historic task of constructing unity on the basis of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses to put an end to the long years of imperialist exploitation and oppression.

The UPN salutes the week of solidarity with the just struggle of the Salvadoran people and calls upon its members, the Nicaraguan people and the people of the world to fight for the ending of repression by denouncing the pro-imperialist oligarchy and its repressive paramilitary corps, denouncing imperialism's intervention attempts and supporting the democratic program of revolutionary government drawn up by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses.

Long live the brotherhood of the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador! Long live the struggle of the Salvadoran people! Nicaragua defeated, El Salvador will defeat!

Union of Nicaraguan Journalists. Managua, 14 March [as heard], 1980.

REFUGEES ACCEPT SAFE-CONDUCTS; 415 LEAVE FOR U.S.

FL231107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today reports that 270 antisocial persons yesterday left the Peruvian Embassy and went home after accepting the guarantees and documents of the revolutionary Government of Cuba. GRANMA also reports that about 1,200 antisocial persons still remain in the embassy.

GRANMA adds that 415 antisocial persons yesterday left from the port of Mariel on their way to the United States.

Further Details

FL231133 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] A vessel carrying 200 Cuban antisocial elements and 16 of their relatives left the port of Mariel on Cuba's northern coast on Tuesday for the city of Miami in the United States. The ship, registered in Galveston, Texas, was hired by the Workers' Association of the Cuban community abroad. Other vessels are scheduled to leave Cuba carrying 120 people each with the same destination.

A recent statement by the Cuban Foreign Ministry reiterated the Cuban Government's willingness to authorize the departure of the people who took refuge at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in direct trips to the nations that want to receive them. Two other ships left Mariel port Monday carrying 48 Cuban antisocial elements.

A note published by the Cuban daily GRANMA points out that the United States, which is already up in arms about these trips, is beginning to reap the fruit of its policy of encouraging the illegal departures from Cuba, including the hijacking of Cuban vessels with their crews as hostages. Now the U.S. authorities, said GRANMA, have turned into our coast guard. In two words, we have withdrawn the guard from the Florida peninsula.

Second Group to Madrid

PA231711 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 22 Apr (EFE)--A group of 355 Cuban refugees which was staying at the Peruvian Embassy left today for Madrid aboard an Iberia Boeing 747 aircraft.

The plane chartered by the Spanish Government left Jose Marti Airport with 257 men, 75 women and 23 children who were seen off by Spain's Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Ortiz Sanchez. As they were about to leave the air terminal, a small group of persons, including some airport employees, insulted the refugees although no physical aggression occurred. Nevertheless, the Spanish ambassador stated that when the 355 refugees arrived at the airport several persons attacked one of them. The police prevented the demonstrators from attacking other refugees.

This group brings to 450 the number of persons who have traveled to the Spanish capital and practically fulfills the Spanish Government's commitment to accept 500 refugees.

The remaining 50 refugees will travel to Madrid on Thursday on a regular Iberia flight. In case there are not enough seats on that day, they will travel the following Sunday.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASKS COSTA RICA TO RENEGOTIATE AIRLIFT

PA240337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Havana, 23 Apr (AFP)--An invitation to negotiate the resumption of the airlift between Cuba and Costa Rica for the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, which was interrupted last Friday, was sent tonight to San Jose by the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

"Cuba is prepared to send to Costa Rica additional new groups of individuals who have taken refuge in the Peruvian Embassy after Costa Rica has relocated in Costa Rica all those it has already received and has definite relocation facilities in Costa Rica for the new groups which will be sent," says a Foreign Ministry communique.

U.S. EFFORTS FOR ALLIED SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN 'FAIL'

FL240153 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] So far, Washington's efforts urging its Western allies to join the blockade decreed by President James Carter against the Iranian people have failed. Last 7 April, when Washington announced the break in relations with Iran, the blockade was ordered. It is nothing more than an attitude of imperialism consistent with its arrogance, aggressive tradition and complex of universal gendarmes.

In Washington Yankee Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the ambassadors of countries friendly to the United States that his government attributed great importance to these measures against Iran and would be pleased if those countries would join them. The diplomatic representatives demonstrated enthusiasm at the time, but their governments chilled the enthusiasm later on. Iran has a powerful weapon--oil--and those friends of the United States are not willing to go that far.

In general, the U.S. allies do not want to follow the leadership of the White House resident and join James Carter's insane actions. The current U.S. administration is characterized by its insecurity, hesitancy, stupidity and incompetence as well as its sick, superficial and temperamental reactions, which are advised by a rabid anti-communist such as Zbigniew Brzezinski and fully accepted and enforced by a president who has never been efficient, not even when he was selling peanuts. Carter is attempting to improve his image, trusting that this will help him to be reelected in the next presidential election. To that end, he has undertaken an adventurous policy which is stupid and, above all, extremely dangerous and which is directed at creating centers of tension and intensifying those in existence.

Even though the circumstances are very different, this blockade decreed by Carter against Iran brings to memory the one that the United States imposed on Cuba during the decade of the 60s, which is still in force. At the time the measure was welcomed by Washington's allies in Latin America, with the honorable exception of Mexico. We should also mention that the correlation of forces and the world situation have greatly changed from the decade of the 60s to date. The revolutionary effervescence in Latin America, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, is making Carter and the more reactionary circles in the United States lose their sleep. These circles are pressuring Washington to adopt a stronger policy, to revive the cold war and to place the world on the brink of war.

Carter swings his stick as if he were blind.

During the 1977 presidential campaign, he hypocritically waved the flag of human rights and peace; today he swings a big stick and wants to impose imperialism's will throughout the world, whether it be the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Caribbean or Central America. Carter threatens, blackmails, places in jeopardy world peace and demonstrates once more that his country goes against history and that it does not recognize that the march toward freedom and true democracy is irrepressible. That is why he is mad at his allies and friends who do not want to join the U.S. adventure. The program of action announced by Brzezinski, which should culminate with a collective Western operation, does not appear to be making progress.

The Pentagon and the CIA, as announced by the Iranian Government, have set in motion a subversive operation aimed at provoking revolts, sabotages, attempts against the lives of leaders and armed actions in the interior of Iran. At the same time the possibility of a military action is not dismissed, but they ignore something that they never take into consideration--the peoples. That mistake cost them the defeat at Giron Beach and cost them Iran itself, where they never thought the tyrannical shah could be overthrown and their hateful privileges would come to an end there. It does not matter what they do. They will fail in the face of the Iranian people's strength and determination. In the same manner, the military maneuvers of blackmail against Cuba, which are scheduled to take place on 8 May and to which our people will respond as they always have to imperialist threats, will also fail.

NBC DOCUMENTARY ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY TRAINING CITED

FL231131 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. television network NBC ran a documentary on the military training being received by 600 counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin at a camp north of Miami.

The counterrevolutionaries who have been receiving training since last year say they belong to a so-called International Front for the Liberation of Cuba. One of the chiefs of the group, Jorge Gonzalez, affirms in the documentary that the Cuban Government is very weak and could fall in the next 6 hours or the next 6 months. Another of the chiefs who refused to identify himself affirmed that in their struggle against communism they'll receive all the aid they need from the United States.

REPORTAGE ON REPUDIATION OF U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

CTC Demonstrations

FL231112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced that the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC--and its trade unions have called for demonstrations in the 14 provinces of the country beginning Saturday, 26 April, to precede the gigantic mobilization of 1 May at Jose Marti Revolution Square. These activities primarily will be aimed against the Yankee military maneuvers around Cuba which will be a gross rehearsal of how to invade our country. With their massive presence, our people once again will show their revolutionary strength and firmness and their patriotic, socialist and internationalist spirit.

'Arafat Solidarity Message

FL221216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has sent a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro expressing condemnation of U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean and Guantanamo Base.

The dimensions of the military concentration being planned to provoke the friendly Republic of Cuba, asserts the Palestinian leader, represent a clear challenge to the foundations of peace.

WPC Leader's Message

PA220439 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC, sent a solidarity message to the top Cuban leader Fidel Castro on the occasion of the military maneuvers to be carried out by the United States in the Caribbean in May.

The message said that in view of these threats and military maneuvers of U.S. imperialism against Cuba and other Latin American and Caribbean peoples, all peace fighters are in solidarity with the struggle for the principles of the heroic Cuban people, who once again will defeat imperialism and its lackeys as happened 19 years ago in Giron Beach.

Peruvian Communist Party Statement

FL221202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee has sent a message of solidarity to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the face of current provocations against the Cuban revolution.

Attacks on the Cuban revolution are attacks on our revolution and on the Latin American people, states the message from Peruvian communists. It adds: That is why we have held and will continue to hold massive demonstrations to reject and defeat the maneuvers of imperialism against the glorious Cuba of Marti, Julio Antonio Mella and Che Guevara.

The message says that these demonstrations also are aimed at the current conciliatory policy of the Morales Bermudez government, which the party describes as being against the people and proimperialist. The message reiterates the rejection of persons who have betrayed their country and socialism, which is what the exiles in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana have done.

We are united to the revolutionary people of Cuba not only by history, stresses the PCP, but also even more by the present and future which involve a struggle against a common enemy--imperialism--and a struggle and work to build socialism in our America.

The message hails the Cuban and Peruvian revolutions and asserts that Peruvian communists have always noted that Cuba's achievements opened a new path for Latin America and these are the aspirations of millions of Peruvians.

Commentary Queries U.S. Motives

PA220440 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Apr 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The progressive peoples and governments of Latin America and all the world wonder about the real objectives of the Caribbean military maneuvers by the U.S. in May.

It is specially noted that the U.S. imperialists schedule these military maneuvers precisely at the time when the struggle of the Central American peoples becomes more acute and when the threats of U.S. intervention become more menacing.

What were the intentions of the U.S. imperialists when they created the rapid intervention command announced several months ago? What are the purposes of the United States Government when it announces large-scale maneuvers in Caribbean waters? These maneuvers include the landing of thousands of Marines at the Guantanamo Naval Base on Cuban territory. What is the purpose of the scandalous propaganda campaign waged by the imperialist press against the Cuban revolution, following the turbid maneuver provoked by the forced asylum of antisocial persons at the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies in Havana?

For the peoples of our America, it is evident that these aggressive maneuvers are intended to frighten peoples fighting for their final liberation and to create conditions for possible interventions in the countries of this region.

The maneuvers used traditionally by U.S. imperialists through the OAS and other regional organizations do not work any longer. The peoples of Latin America cannot believe in organizations like the OAS or the Andean Pact, which remain absolutely silent when genocide is committed against the Salvadoran people but which call special meetings to condemn Cuba when this country takes measures to preserve its sovereignty and integrity.

International public opinion has expressed its repudiation of the U.S. threats of intervention in the domestic affairs of other peoples. But since U.S. imperialists cannot accept that the peoples have the right to choose their own destiny, they again use their traditional force and aggressive policy in order to prevent the liberation of peoples whom it has dominated for many decades. However, the imperialists must understand that times have changed and that the peoples of our America are determined to pay whatever price is demanded in order to conquer their right to be free and independent.

GUINEA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL212141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of Guinea's Democratic Party Politburo and minister of external affairs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, arrived here Saturday morning on an official visit. Dr Toure was received at the Jose Marti air terminal by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and foreign minister.

Dr Abdoulaye Toure is the bearer of a message from President Ahmed Sekou Toure to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and is accompanied by Senainon Behanzin, permanent secretary of Guinea's Democratic Party Politburo, member of its Central Committee and minister of information, and (Bengaly Dabo), director of the Foreign Ministry Political Directorate.

Castro Receives Toure

FL221105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has had a fraternal meeting with Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Politburo of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of external affairs of that African nation.

Toure, who is making an official visit to our country, delivered to Fidel a message from Ahmed Sekou Toure, maximum leader of the Guinean party and government.

Malmierca Meets Toure

FL222241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, today received Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Guinean Democratic Party Politburo and minister of external affairs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Present in the talks were Senainon Behanzin, permanent secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party Politburo and member of its Central Committee and (Bengaly Dabo), director of the Foreign Ministry Political Directorate, who are the other members of the delegation headed by Minister Toure. Participating in the meeting for the Cuban side were First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo Capote and Vice Ministers Pelegrin Torras and Jose Fernandez de Cossio.

Later in the day, Foreign Minister Malmierca hosted a cocktail party to introduce to Minister Toure the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Cuba.

SOVIET ENVOY HAILS SOCIALISM, CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS

FL231400 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0039 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov at Cuban main commemoration of the 110th birthday anniversary of Vladimir Lenin held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium in Havana, in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation--live]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart, members of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo; esteemed comrades Lionel Soto and Antonio Perez Herrero, members of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; comrade members of the PCC Central Committee; members of the diplomatic corps; esteemed friends and comrades:

Today, 22 April, is the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, wise thinker, a truly popular leader, founder of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state. The centuries will pass but, as we do now, the new generations of men always will honor with gratitude the memory of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Comrades: All international efforts of the CPSU are characterized by faithfulness to the ideas of the great Lenin, beginning with Lenin's peace decree approved immediately after the October Revolution. Lenin's homeland, in the course of all its history and in all its actions in the sphere of foreign policy, has proclaimed and actually shown that our principal motto has been, is and will be the same: Peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. These Leninist principles constitute the content of the peace program presented by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and are reaffirmed in the new Constitution of the USSR.

The strength of our foreign policy lies in the fact that it responds to the vital interests of socialist countries as well as the majority of the world's people. All the most important initiatives designed to strengthen international peace, detente and disarmament have come from the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries.

However, Vladimir Ilich Lenin warned that the struggle for peace would not be easy. So far, the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed.

The strengthened position of socialism and the growth of the labor and national liberation movements attained under the conditions of detente have infuriated the imperialist reactionary forces. The class hatred which fear of socialism has generated among capitalists ever since socialism emerged following the victory of the great October Revolution has never diminished and has become stronger lately.

The subsequent development of detente has faced grave difficulties. The international situation has worsened considerably. U.S. ruling circles who consider detente an obstacle to their aggressive plans are the ones promoting the worsening of this situation and have undertaken an intensification of the arms race. Under this pressure, NATO has taken the provocative decision to place new systems of nuclear missiles on the territory of some Western European countries. Debates on the ratification of the SALT II treaty have been postponed indefinitely. A very dangerous situation has been created in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf as a result of the sending of aircraft carriers to that area by the United States of America. Iran now is facing the threat of war.

Trying to justify and camouflage its course which is detrimental to detente, Washington and its accomplices have unleashed an anti-Soviet campaign with regard to the so-called events in Afghanistan. This exaggerated, deceitful and false campaign clearly unmasks its organizers. Our country's internationalist actions undertaken at the request of the Afghan Government have caused the failure of the imperialists' plans to deprive Afghanistan of its independence and convert that country into their parade ground [plaza de armas].

The U.S. administration, assuming the right to speak with other countries from positions of strength utilizing the methods of brutal blackmail and intimidation, in recent days has undertaken a number of dangerous actions against the Soviet Union, the Republic of Cuba and certain other states for the purpose of stirring up a cold war climate. But the time in which the imperialists could take arbitrary actions and repress their adversaries with impunity has already passed. There are currently forces in the world capable of offering them resistance.

The unity of our fraternal countries, the power of our economy, the support of all the progressive and peace-loving forces of our world guarantee this. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said recently, the path of our foreign policy combines a consistent position of the defense of peace with a firm response to aggression. This path of our policy was justified in past decades and we will continue to follow it in the future, and no one will turn us away from that path.

The Soviet people live and work with the certainty and optimism of a communist future. In its domestic and foreign policy, the CPSU continues to follow Lenin's legacy consistently. The CPSU is always with Lenin. Lenin is always with the party. That is where the strength of the party and the immortality of Lenin lies. [applause]

The founding of a socialist and united Vietnam, the socialist transformations in Laos and the victory of progressive forces in Kampuchea have contributed to the resultant consolidation of the positions of socialism. The world socialist community, united on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism, is at the vanguard of social progress and represents the most dynamic economic and political force and the bulwark of peace and the security of peoples.

The Republic of Cuba, which recently celebrated the 21st anniversary of the triumph of its revolution, holds a (?prominent) place among the fraternal socialist countries. Socialism has been solidly established on Cuban soil. The support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries encouraged the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere to make the intentions of imperialism fail and to defend and consolidate its history successfully.

The heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of their Communist Party led by Comrade Fidel Castro, has made radical socioeconomic transformations and has reached great successes in all fields.

The multifarious Soviet-Cuban cooperation is strengthened and expanded year by year based on the principles of socialist internationalism. We are united by the Leninist banner of building a new society and by the struggle for the well-being and prosperity of mankind.

These days when the United States is increasing provocations against Cuba, it resorts to threats and is preparing for military maneuvers in the Caribbean with the landing of troops at the Guantanamo military base. We Soviets then tell the fraternal and heroic people of Cuba: You have our complete support and solidarity. And we say to you: Cuba is not alone. [prolonged applause]

The great demonstration in Havana on 19 April again showed the entire world the decision of the Cuban people to defend their revolutionary gains.

Comrades: The workers of all countries and fighters for social and national emancipation get all their energy and revolutionary inspiration from Leninism. The positions of the international labor movement are consolidated every year and the movement is becoming a decisive factor in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The international communist movement founded by Lenin now has become the most influential political force.

The national liberation movement has achieved great victories under the direct influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the Great October Revolution and the inspiring example of the development of world socialism.

The crumbling of the colonial system of imperialism has been completed. More than 100 independent states have emerged. The victories of the anti-imperialist revolutions of Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Grenada have been events of great international importance. The Nicaraguan people defeated the bloody dictatorship. The regime of the shah of Iran was defeated. The victory of the people of Zimbabwe culminated their many years of liberation struggle against the racist colonial oppression.

Many young states, trying to overcome backwardness and achieve economic independence and build a more just society, are heading toward Marxism-Leninism and toward the experience of real socialism.

The Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries are certain and proven allies of the emerging states in their struggle for independence and the acceleration of socioeconomic progress.

The increasingly stronger alliance of socialism, international labor and communist movements and national liberation movements has become a firm barrier against a new world war and a guarantee for the peaceful development of contemporary society.

Dear comrades: The CPSU has assimilated the great Marxist doctrine of its founder, guide and continuator of the cause of Marx and Engels--Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The Party confirmed and developed all the principles of his theories, strategies and tactics in the course of the revolutionary struggle and the building of socialism and communism. Faithful to the victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU is confidently leading the Soviet people to new victories.

Long live Leninism, the banner of the revolutionary struggle, the building of communism and peace! Long live Soviet-Cuban friendship! [shouts of "viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva," prolonged applause]

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES GIRON ANNIVERSARY

FL181453 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, today congratulated Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory at Giron. The message states:

Esteemed Commander Minister On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I wish to cordially congratulate all Cuban military personnel on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory at Giron Beach over imperialism's mercenaries. The defeat of the armed interventionists, who invaded Cuba in April 1961, was a great victory of the Cuban people, a convincing demonstration of their strength to defend the revolution's gains and to march on the path of socialist development. On this important day we wish you and the FAR members new successes in military and political training, in the strengthening of the defensive capability of the Republic of Cuba and in the defense of the cause of peace and socialism. With communist greetings, [signed] MSU Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

JUAN ALMEDIA MEETS WITH ROBERT MUGABE IN ZIMBABWE

For reportage on the meetings held between Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Cuban Council of State and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, see the 24 April issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

MAY DAY DELEGATIONS--Delegations of labor organizations from nearly 40 countries and of the World Federation of Trade Unions and Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity already have confirmed their attendance at the 1 May celebration. The latest messages of acceptance to invitations tendered by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC--include Angola, Algeria, Belgium, Colombia, Congo. Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, France, Grenada, Great Britain, Guatemala, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela and Democratic Yemen. CTC Secretariat member Jesus Escandel made the announcement and added that the delegations will begin arriving in Cuba next week. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80 FL]

MEXICO

ASYLUM OFFERED TO CUBAN REFUGEES IN PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA180110 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2146 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Apr (LATIN)--Mexico will grant political asylum to the Cubans who sought refugee 2 weeks ago in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, it was announced officially today.

Mexico is a country which has always respected the right of asylum. Therefore, if the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba request permission to enter the country, it will be granted, Foreign Under Secretary Manuel Tello announced here. However, he added that thus far none of the persons in the embassy has asked Mexico for asylum. He said that no one has asked the Mexican Embassy in Cuba for assistance either.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT COSTA RICA IN JULY

PA181420 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will visit Costa Rica in July in response to an official invitation President Rodrigo Carazo extended to him some time ago. Lopez Portillo will arrive in San Jose on 25 July and will participate in several events to commemorate the annexation of Guanacaste in the company of President Carazo and his ministers. The visit of the Mexican president to Costa Rica will last 4 days, during which he will meet with President Carazo and his Cabinet to discuss several cooperation projects. The two heads of state will sign a joint declaration in which policies on tourist, economic and social development will be established.

VENEZUELA

FORMER PRESIDENT PEREZ ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION

WA241355 London REUTER in English 0216 GMT 22 Apr 80

Caracas, Venezuela, April 22, REUTER--Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said today that accusations of corruption were part of a plot aimed at smearing his character.

Mr Perez, 57, was defending himself before a joint session of the two houses of Congress which is debating charges that he was involved in irregularities connected with the purchase of a refrigerated ship during his rule from 1973 to 1979.

Mr Perez, who as a former president is a senator for life, said he was surprised that the majority of the parliamentary groups had announced their intention of voting against him before hearing his defense.

A congressional committee, acting on accusations brought by Mr Perez' own Democratic Action (AD) Party, has alleged that the former president had moral, administrative and political responsibility for the purchase of the ship. The state bought the ship, the Sierra Nevada, for 20 million dollars in 1976 although a private firm had valued it at eleven million dollars. The Supreme Court was also meeting to rule whether it was competent to hear the charges against Mr Perez, who enjoys immunity from prosecution as a legislator. If Congress rules against him, his immunity could be lifted.